CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona

The Bombay Chronicle

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All British Made
Prices on request.
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AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—22.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVI.

VOL: V. NO: 44 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
28th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA *	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	KALYAN	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA*	15,825

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, * NALDERA, * KALYAN — Through steamers from Australia. Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
23rd Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
9th Mar.	NIRVANA	6,021
23rd Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
9th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,306

* PROCEEDS TO LONDON.

SAILING FOR CHINA

28th February.	SICILIA ...	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922		
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	Naldera	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
22nd Feb.	BANKURA	K. & P. Gulf.
24th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
17th ,,	VARELA	Busreh direct.
20th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa.
End February or Early Mar.	ORNA ...	Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICES.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	2nd Mar.	16th Mar.
Indus Maru	Nishimura	21st Mar.	4th Apr.
Indo Maru	S. Kametaka	22nd Mar.	5th Apr.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Ballard Estd, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8137	24th Feb	12th March
Fukushima Maru	J. Shibutami	6968	2nd Mar.	17th Mar
TsugaMaru	Y Masuzumi	6988	13th Mar	28Mar
MorokaMaru	B Takiguchi	4469	31st Mar	15th Ap

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 53,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 3. Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Penang	Yuhlo
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,997
Reserves Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 3,89,000
CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	7,58,78,625
Paid-up Capital and ... Reserves	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of	
Share holder	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board of Directors.
WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF
SOUND INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSITIONS AND THE
UNDERTAKING OF
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
TRANSACTIONS.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Managers

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F.	60,000,000 about	£5,000,000
Paid up Capital	.....F.	55,000,000 ,,	£4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F.	47,750,000 ,,	£4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolingo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Coy., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTRS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parequh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 2 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

INSURANCE.

FOR
F
MARINE I MOTOR
R
E
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. MANAGER. Accident Dept.
GEO BROWN (General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDIENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13. ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fesulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,
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"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J. TATA, Kt. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID UP ,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGE. INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WAL STREET FORT.
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KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duress and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.
R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

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NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agts
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—You pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A MPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
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C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
83 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.
For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE.

SPECIAL BENEFIT ALLOWED
BY THE
BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., LAHORE.
OF
AUTOMATIC REVIVAL OF POLICIES.
For particulars and other information apply to—
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K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office, Lahore.

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Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
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Agency Applications Invited.

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(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tinggi (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Tjiantjan
Padang	Weltevredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Neherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7772, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2936

WANTED—a LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Mewar Zenana Hospital at Sibi. Pay Rs. 100. Applications should be addressed to the CIVIL SURGEON, SIBI (BALUCHISTAN).
A C12082

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A R2893

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A R2931

WANTED—An energetic UNDERGRADUATE CLERK. Good knowledge of English and mercantile experience essential Apply personally with testimonials to DENDASHTY, 17, Mintary Square (Lane) Fort.
A R2932

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A R2928

WANTED—A B.Com. (in Accounting) or a Graduate who has passed the G.D.A. Examination, on a starting salary of Rs. 100 (Consolidated) or more according to Office experience. Apply immediately in writing with testimonials, etc., to the SECRETARY, Bombay Improvement Trust.
A C12207

WANTED—GOVERNESS in respectable Mohamedan family, residing at Versova (Andheri, B. B. C. I Ry.) for three children of 6, 4 and 1½ respectively. Liberal terms. Music essential. Indian Lady preferred. Apply with particulars of age and qualifications Box No. 7750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2864

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WANTED—POST as STOREKEEPER or ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER by European with 6 years' experience in Military and Marine Depts. Knowledge of shipping and import and export work. Thorough knowledge of Hindustani. Good references. Apply Box No. 7764, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2920

AN energetic Hindu gentleman with business experience of over 16 years having worked as Manager of an Import and export firm wishes to go to Germany or other parts of Europe, America or Japan and is Willing to Act as Agent of Indian firms on very reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 7771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2934

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BLOCKS TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station.
C R2921

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B R255

TO LET—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric fittings at moderate rent in the Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Apply immediately to Box No. 7760, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2905

TO BE LET from first March next GROUND FLOOR of the building occupied by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for merchants' and solicitors' offices, shops or show rooms. Apply THACKERSEY MOOLJEE and Co., 12, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R12162

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in Amarchand Building on Ballard Road, immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies Offices, Shops or Show rooms. Also offices on first floor; all blocks facing sea. Situated near Alexandra Dock mole station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 and 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208/10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R2888

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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—ENGLISH CABRIOLET CAR in very good order and condition. Silent knight Engine will sell cheap. Rupees 10,500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 7735, Advt. Dept. "Bomay Chronicle."
JA R2827

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WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER". Post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R2940

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—CINEMATOGRAPH CAMERA and Apparatus. Apply "KUP", artists, Ballasdeen, Bombay.
F R2881

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FOR SALE—Brand New Generating Sets from 4 to 20 A.W. 110 Volts. Coupled with Oil Engines starting on Petrol and working on Oil. Apply The EASTERN ELECTRIC L. & P. CO., Hornby Road, Fort.
I R2902

THE Lucknow Paper Mills managed by Indian Directorate make Whites, Cream Laids, Bankains, Superior Bankains, Browns Blottings, Coloureds from indigenous raw materials. Quality, durability incomparable. Rate and terms on application to SECRETARY.
F C12081

A BOON TO AGRICULTURISTS. Produce bigger crops and earn greater profits, by application of our guaranteed Indian Bone-meals. Apply to. The MANURE MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED. NEEmuch (Gwalior State).
T R2937

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PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy (V. P. P. charges As. 2).
10566

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

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MELVILLE LESLIE
Branch Manager.
C12226

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Fort, Sale ground, a four cylinder overland MOTOR CAR by Public Auction. For further particulars apply to

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
C12221

THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of The Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, March, 20th 1922 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1921.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire from office under Articles 96 and 97 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 16th to March 30th 1922 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th February, 1922.

Note.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Bombay or Madras on and after Friday March 31st 1922 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 16th March 1922 to whom Dividend warrants will be posted.
C12195

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF CERTAIN ROADS.

THE date fixed for receiving the above tenders, viz. March 1st 1922, has been extended to March 16th 1922.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Office of the Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Dated 20th February, 1922.
TA C12219

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Clothing materials, the same to be delivered on the dates specified against each item in the tender.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 21st March, 1922.

Samples should be forwarded by post, postage paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than the 14th March, 1922.

The Agent of the North Western Railway, reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores
N. W. Ry.

Office of Controller of Stores' Office, Moghalpura,
Dated 16th February, 1922.
TA C12218

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

suit No. 3432 of 1920.

PARMANAND SURSING, of Bombay Dhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant and lanued proprietor, residing at Girgaum, Outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

VS

KARIM BUX NABIBUX, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 1st day of March, 1921, it was ordered inter alia that the defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees two thousand eight hundred and ninety annas eleven and pies ten for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof till payment.

And Whereas by a Warrant of attachment moveable property dated the 30th day of May 1921 certain moveable property consisting of Iron Press, Reel Machine, Sara Machine, Drill Machine Handle Machine and Catchers was attached.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY the 9th day of March, 1922, at the hour of 4 o'clock P.M. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale dated the 5th day of December, 1921, put up for sale by Public Auction in the shop of the abovenamed defendant at Falkland Road without the Fort, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest and costs of Previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Date this 17th day of February 1922.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Dikshit Manekla! and Co.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12222

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the grace of god of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of VIDHABAI GANPATRAO BATH, of Bombay Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a widow, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MOHANBAI PANDHARINATH KALE, of Bombay Diawadnya Hindu Inhabitant, daughter of the above named deceased and wife of Pandharinath Krishnarao Kae, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 27th day of January, 1922.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C12217

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF'S CT AGRA AT AGRA DISTRICT AGRA.

Suit No. 596 of 1921.

B. NANNE MAL VERMAN, s/o Bankey Lal Khatri proprietors of the Firm N. M. Verma & Sons, Contractors of the Bricks and Line sellers ..... Plaintiff

versus.

ASMAL YAR KHAN s/o Ahmad Yar Khan, Khaliqs Yar Khan s o Vahid Yar Khan Mohammadan resident of Hing Mandi Agra. Defendant.

WHEREAS Plaintiff, has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 603/12/6, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 10th (Tenth) day of March, 1922, at 10½ o'clock in the fore noon to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit. you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 11th day of February, 1922.

MUNSARIM,
for
Presiding Officer.

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.
C12213 81810

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3135 of 1921
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 9th day of December 1921
Summons O. XXXVII R. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

JOHARMAL SARUPCHAND; a firm carrying on business at Old Share Bazar, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

HARIDAS SHAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Cutch. ... Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 10,000 for principal due to them by the defendant in respect of a Cheque on the Bank of India, Limited, dated the 24th November, 1921, for Rs. 10,000, as mentioned in the Plaint herein and the costs of this suit. The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 7th March, 1922 at 11-30 a.m. of which a copy is hereto annexed; you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 10,000 and interest as mentioned in the Plaint herein and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII rule 3 of the said Code. Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 16th day of December 19211

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of February, 1922.

Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

A true copy.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

No. 146429 Bombay, 24/11/1921.

M
THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Pay Joharmal Sarupchand, Esqr., or Order Rupees Ten Thousand only.
Rs. 10,000.
HARIDAS SHAMJI of Holichakla.
C12225

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 5218 of 1921.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 13 day of December, 1921.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V., rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written Statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you, in default whereof this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

1. BAI JEKORBAI, wife of Bagvandas Madhavdas and daughter of Mathuradas Manji, Deceased, 2. RAMKORBAI, wife of Dalsial Kurshotam and daughter of Maturadas Manji deceased a minor under the age of 18 years by her next friend Dayalal Purshotam, both residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1 HANSRAJ AMERCHAND, 2 KAKUBHAI HANSRAJ, 3 NARANDAS AMERCHAND, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay until recently carried on a jointly family business at Mangaldas Market, outside the Fort and under the name of Hansraj Amerchand. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2424-2-6 with interest at 9 per annum from 5th October 1921 till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of March 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of December, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 16th day of December, 1921.

Messrs. MANUBHAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition of Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASHINATH NARAYAN PARELKAR, of Bombay Somvavshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, Supervisor 1st Grade, Presidency, Executive Engineers Office, residing at Parel Village, without the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of his minor sons Narher Kashinath Parelkar and Appa Kashinath Parelkar and limited until one of attains majority .....Deceased.

Bai LAXMIBAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay Somvavshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel Village, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 7th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 8th of February, 1922.

Messrs. SABNIS AND GOREGAOKAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12216

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed parcels, etc., at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, will be proceeded with to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 MARBLE TOP WASHING TABLES, 24 TOWEL STANDS, 17 METAL BADDIST 56 ENAMEL BADDIST, 1 LOT BROKEN IRON COTS 11 RAPER SAVON, 6 CANE CHAIRS ALSO ONE LARGE AND VERY STRONG FIRE AND BURGLAR RESISTING AMERICAN SAFE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 21st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd. the above surplus furniture of the Taj Mahal Hotel at the ground floor of the said Hotel on the sea-side.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TANNING MACHINERY BEING ONE SET OF IRON PARTS AND FITTINGS FOR HOP-AIR STUFFING MILL.

Under instructions of Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co. Attorneys for the plaintiffs and with consent of Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Manbhai Attorneys for the defendants in

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3852 of 1921.
Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Messrs. Whitney Brothers ..... Defendants.

Messrs MEHTA and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell (without any guarantee or warranty and subject to being unsold) by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort the following Tanning Machines viz.

1 set of iron parts and fiting for Hot-Air Stuffing Mill.

For particulars and conditions of sale refer to the undersigned or the said Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co. at their office at Ewart House Tamarind Lane Fort one-fourth of the amount of purchase price will have to be deposited with the undersigned as soon as the plant being knocked down to the purchaser and delivery will have to be taken and payment of the balance of the price made within 48 hours of the sale. Three Packages forming a part of the above mentioned goods, are lying at the Alexandra Docks D Ware House and the rest three packages are lying at Wadi Bunder Ware House No. 3. The Intending purchasers can inspect them at the above places any day before the sale.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
29, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2409.

AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT STORES AUCTION SALES THIS DAY, TUESDAY, THE 21ST AND TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND FEBRUARY 1922, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by public auction on the under mentioned dates and places by order of the Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay the following Govt. Stores.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 21st day of Feb. 1922 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Castle, behind the Town Hall, Fort.

Tobacco B. T. Drums of Sorts, Carboys 5 Gall, Ghee Tins, Empty Crates, Kerosine and Petrol Cases, empty Ghee cases, cases of sorts, kerosine and petrol oil tins.

TO-MOREOW WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of February, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at Grain Depot, Mazagaon.

Zinc and copper measures, crates garlic, crates of sizes, drums iron old, chattai bags, oxygen, chlorine, and ammonia cylinders, steel barrels, crown corks, wooden sleepers, hogsheads, casks of sizes, tins of sorts, casks, dry, coir mats old, empty bottles, essences such as ginale, Ginger beer, Ginger colouring, liquid saffron, Kola chamuagne Lemon, rashberry, lime juice and soda, etc.

Cash will be required on the spot on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE AT COLABA CHAMBERS.

ON SUNDAY, the 26th February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Chambers, opposite Parsee Cemetorium, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumb waiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, Chester field sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinet, pictures, electric hall and table lamps, revolving office table, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-stand tables, ice boxes, meat-safe, aluminium, utensils, perambulators, etc., etc. The property of A. Sydney Smith, Esq., as Messrs. Leach and Webberley and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ADMIRAL BAWAL ROW, PYDOWNI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Abdulla Abdul Rahim, Haji Mahomed Hasni Haji Ebrahim, Abdul Kader Abdulla Haji Dawood and Mahomed Casmum Lakhani, pursuant to the directions given in the decree dated the 12th day of November, 1921, made in suit No. 3346 of 1921, O. S. (The said Abdulla Abdul Rahim and others, vs. Advocate-General of Bombay and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Rumbabi Bawal Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the said Rumbabi Bawal Row on or towards the East by E-s property of David Soloman on or towards the South by the Mosque of the Israel Community and the house of Khatri Cassam Tata on or towards the West by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed Jeenus and which premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1283 New No. 7094, Old Survey No. 365 and New Survey No. 2957 and by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1045; and Street Nos. 215-217 Pydowni Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CUTTING GRASS, COLLECTING MANGO CROPS AND COCOANUT, ETC.,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Gardens office on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1922, at 2-30 a.m. (B.T.) the rights mentioned hereunder.

(1) Right of collecting mango crops of the season
(2) Rights of collecting Chickoo Crops for one year.
(3) Right of collecting cocoanut crops for one year.
(4) Right of taking lawn mown grass from 15-6-22 to 30-9-23 from the Victoria gardenes.
(5) Right of taking lawn mown grass from 22-6-22 to 21-6-23 from Bhathia Bag.
(6) Right of taking lawn mown grass from 22-6-22 to 21-6-23 from Northbrook Garden.

For details and conditions of sale of above rights, apply at the Victoria Gardens' Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest o any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF CUTLERY AND HABERDASHERY.

By order of the Bank concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor N. H. E. Karawalla:—
1 case Cutlery.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mohamed Haji Jusab:—
1 case Haberdashery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 NEW CROSSLEY INDUSTRIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINE.

By order of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. T. Beltie Shah (Gilani) of Dehra Dun, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

3 Three New Crossley Industrial Crude Oil Engine as under:—
1 New Crossley Industrial Crude Oil Engine size 0117, H. P. 28.
1 New Crossley Industrial Crude Oil Engine size 0120, H. P. 40.
1 New Crossley Industrial Crude Oil Engine size 0122, H. P. 48.

The above on view at the compound of the Kohinoor Mills at Dadar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unglazed Wood Free Writing Papers, Unglazed White Printing Papers, Wire Cloth, Collars and Ties, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

18 bales unglazed wood free writing paper No. 17309, in all 7,622 lbs.
22 bales unglazed white printing papers No. 20019.
4 cases steel wire cloth, size 24 by 16 Mesh (green), 160 Rolls.
2 cases Collars and Ties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 21st February, 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Rice, Hardware, Earthenware, Leather trunk, Jam, Saddlery, Wine, Copra, Sugar, Ground Nut, Clay, Pipes, Googal, Castorseed, Provision, Stationery, Asbestos, Marbles, Almond, Machinery, Cotton, Cement, Iron pieces, Goat Skins, Dry Dates, Anchors, Yarn, Mats, Zinc sheets, Drum oil, Nails, Cask zinc empty, Merchandise, Milk, Carpet, Linseed, Wool,

MENESSE and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927

AUCTION SALE OF 214 BAGS COTTON SEEDS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Vadi Bunder Shed No. 8 by order of The Indian Claim Agency, representative of Sheth Harjivan Chhagan and on account and at the risk of G. I. P. Railway Co.:—
214 bags Cotton seeds (as they are).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES MACHINE-GINNED UMRA FINE COTTON.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1922, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba, Muljee Jetha Fort Press, E. 2 godown, by order of Seth Dolatram Kundanmul and on account and at the risk of Seth Sarupchand Hukumichand:—
100 bales Machine-Ginned Umra Fine Cotton D., O. No. 4599 of the Contract of September, 1922.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES BLEACHED MULLS
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Baling Press, Champa Gali, opposite Dharamraj Lane, by order of Doshi Parshottam Makanjee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Kerawala Kasondas and Co. of Gaupalak Gali:—
12 bales bleached mulls K to K. K. K. K. quality, 20 yards, 37 to 52 inches grey.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BALES BLEACHED MULLS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Baling Press, Champa Gali, opposite Dharamraj Lane, by order of Seth Girdhardas Kurjee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Kerawala Karsondas and Co. of Gaupalak Gali:—
13 bales bleached mulls K to K. K. K. K. quality, 20 yards, 37 to 52 inches grey.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st February, 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.
AUCTION SALE of decent High Class and Household Furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard, 1 Full size Billiard Table by Lazarus with complete set of Balls, Cues, Board Lamp, etc., Handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Palmstands, Plateware Glassware, Crockery, Carpets, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 26th February, 1922, at No. 2 Gamdevi Laburnum Road opp. Laburnum House at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very fine and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Richly Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Full size Billiard Table by Lazarus with complete set of Balls, Cues, Boards Lamps, etc., Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Clothe and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be open to view 4 days before the sale.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st February, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, few paces from Byculla Club.
THE MAN MAN TAMER
AN UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION.
He was a nice young boy, but some one had heen feeding him on raw meat. A lovely little lion tamer knew what to do in such cases and does it speedily in "The Man Tamer."
THE MAN TAMER
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-15, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE MAJESTIC
FOUR SHOWS DAILY
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30.
To-Night the latest production of the KOHINOOR FILM Co.
SATI TORAL
A beautiful Moral Story adapted from the true ancient history of Gujarat.

EXTRA MATINEE on
Saturday and Sundayat 3-30 p. m.

KATOL
The Best Insecticide Powder Ans. 14 a tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
AT 6-30 p. m.
Two great Magician Conjurors
OKITO
AND
ATTILLA
AT 9-30 p. m.
THE MIDNIGHT FROLICS

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE ROTTERS"
From the Popular Play by H. F. Maltby recently played by the Bandman Comedy Company
AN ALL BRITISH PRODUCTION.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE CONCLUDING EPISODES
of the Great Serial.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
Episode 12th—"Dynamite Trail"
Episode 13th—"The Jungle Tai"
Episode 14th—"The Flaming Arrow"
Episode 15th—"The Last Adventure."

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and FOURTH WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
HE WAS A BORN FIGHTER
Nothing daunted him—See him outurt plotters and see him make a sensational escape. Follow this Yank's adventures. He is a double-quick, red-blooded hero!
SENSATIONAL ACTION!
RARE ROMANCE!
See it!
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 8th Dropped from the Clouds
" 9th The House on the Roof.
" 10th Tropped.
PATHE GAZETTE AND POLLARD COMIC
TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30, & 10-30 p.m.
PRICEL AS USUAL.
Always a Good Show.

LAST WEEK
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION;
GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD.
Late Stephen's Stable Premises
Opp. MANGALDAS MILL.
To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p. m.
Matinee Shows on Friday Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m.
Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Shows only.
B. G. SATHE,
Manager.

THE "STAR"
To-night and This Week!
A Marvel of Science
"The Invisible Ray"
A most Astounding Scientific Serial!
Episode 9th "THE SKY DAR-DEVIL!"
" 10th 'THE SECRETS of the BRAIN"
The 10th, Episode "The Secrets of the Brain" depicts scenes that reveal one of the greatest inventions of the Time "The Ray Scope" that can read the Secrets of human brains. Simply Wonderful—worth seeing!
Also a Varity Entertainment
by THE EDDY DUO
The World-known Tight-wire American Artistes
in their wonderful "Flip-Flap" High and Long Jumps, Some results, Rapid-running, Skipping and Dancing etc.
REPEATED ON SPECIAL REQUEST
THIS WEEK for the LAST TIME
4 Shows daily, commencing, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Sat. and Sun.—Extra Matinee at 3-30
Variety Entertainment by the Eddy Duo in our following shows only 7, 8-45, 10-30 daily, and on Sat. Sun. in 5-15, 7, and 10-30 shows.
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in reserved class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.
No Increase in Prices
"THE STAR CINEMA"
Bombay's Newest Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road, Bombay

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 17th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter	10 05
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels	16 75
New York 11 a.m. March	17 39
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	17 11
July	16 84
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	16 35
July	16 01

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 9th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	—
Feb.	9 62
Mar.	
April	9 62
May	—
June	9 57
July	—
Aug.	
Sept.	9 24
Oct.	—
Nov.	
Dec.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

Months.	To-day's price
February	9 74
March	9 80
April	9 80
May	9 82
June	9 80
July	9 80
August	9 72
September	9 64
Oct.	9 59
November	9 54
December	9 51
January	9 44

Tone:—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

Months.	To-day's price.
February	15 65
March	15 80
April	15 55
May	16 15
June	16 25
July	16 35
Aug.	16 50
Sept.	16 65
Oct.	16 80
Nov.	16 90

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Cloth:—Very discouraging,
Yarns:—Steadier.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 15	Nominal.
" " Fully Good	6 65	
" " Fine	7 15	
No. 1 Oomre, Good	7 60	
" " Fully Good	8 10	
" " Fine	8 60	
Broach, Good	7 85	
" Fully Good	8 35	
" Fine	8 85	
Scinde, Good	6 05	
" Fully Good	6 55	
" Fine	7 05	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTIC.

London, Feb. 17th.

Total Actual Export	7,000
" Forwarded	49,000
" Imports	64,000
" Stock	1,084,000
Actual Weekly Sales	45,000
Water Trust	94
Printers Cloth	1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 15th.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York	March	17 93
	May	17 68
	July	17 18
	Oct.	16 70

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Daly. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool.	Mar.	9 94
	May	9 94
	July	9 92
	Oct.	9 62

London, Feb. 14th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 11/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	4/15/4 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/8 Quiet

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York Mar.	17 80
" " " May	17 57
" " " July	17 03
" " " Oct.	16 57
Spot Cotton at New York	18 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 58
Futures at New Orleans July	16 41
Fir Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	—
Do. Foreign	—

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	94,000
" Exports to Great Britain	27,000
" " to France and Continent	50,000
" " to Japan	15,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,105,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,399,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 8th

Rentes 3 p/c.	58
Bar Silver spot	34 5/8
" 2 months hence	34 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold, Quiet,	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 dy amarket loans	3 3/8
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Nov. 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 15th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK — 149

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Feb.-Mar. Sellers 21 1/2
Tone Poor demand and prices are lower.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Mar.-Apl. Value 36/9
Months May-Augt. Buyers 36

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

Mid. American Spot	10 86
Sakelaridis	17 75

New York, Feb. 15th.

Demand Bills	4 34 87

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 15th.

On London in Paris	50 41
In Germany	875 00
In Italy	91 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18 67
Christiania	23 13
Amsterdam	11 68
Switzerland	22 36
Bar silver spot Quiet	34 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 9th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE- 64 lbs. Jan. Feb. Value 33/3
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Value 33
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Feb. Paid 33
Tone:—Firm.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 1/2
Hongkong	£ 10
National	£ 33 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar.	21 3/4
Tone of Linseed:—Nominal. Firm but Quiet.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Feb.-Mar.	£ 8 7/8
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£ 15 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 87 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 3/8
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 7 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 79 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 3/4
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 93 13/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	52 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	56 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	49 1/2
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	102 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl.	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	8 3/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21/9

Tone:—Very Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	18/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers	19/6

Tone:—Very Dull,

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 20.

In accordance with 38 points higher reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 436 steady, and soon after declined to Rs. 431½. At this time one of the Marwari Bull operators brought about 7 to 8000 bs. and the prices advanced to Rs. 439 the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 437. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 437. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 437¾ and closed easier at Rs. 432½. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 358 and steadily went up till Rs. 366 remaining Rs. 364½ at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 370 and went up to Rs. 379 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 377 F. G. M. G. Bengal March remained Rs. 309/10 and May Rs. 316/17 nominal.

steady tone on Saturday last and there was a steady tone an Saturday last and there was a fairly good demand from Exporters and local millwalas. About 8000 bs. are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb 20th.

Fully Good Broach April/May.	432 1/2
" M. G. " Bengal March	307
" " " May	314
Fine Oomra March	360
" " May	372

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 20th.

F. G. M. G. Broach	April/May	438
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	308
"	May	31[illegible]
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	368
" "	May	37[illegible]

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb. 20th

Description	Super-Fine F.	Good		
M. G. Bengal and ind Punjab	—	355	315	290
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	370	355	340	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	400	385	370	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	385	370	355	—
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 20th Feb, 1922.

Cotton	1,0617 Bales
Wheat	771 Qrs.
Linseed	1,241 "
Rapeseed	350 "
Gingelly seed	4,671 "
Poppyseed	38 "
Groundnuts	2,181 "
Castorseed	261 "
Rice	59,937 "
Myrabollams	2,014 "
Cottonseed	14,453 "
Mowraseed	89 "
Grain	1,246 "
Jowar	1,123 "
Mauns	Nil
Barley	Nil
Pulse	3,325 "
Resi	251 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 20th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/2
Bank Demand	1-3 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 29/32
Fcs, Demand	317
American Dollars	357
Hongkong Dollars	192
Shangai	260
Japan	166 1/2
Singapore	179

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations 6 p. m. Feb. 20th.

Bazar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	85	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	84	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	75	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Teelseed Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	67	0	0
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowraseed	7	8	0
Barley	44	0	0
Castorseeds	45	0	0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery	29	8	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat May	9	8	0
Linseed May	13	9	0
Cotton Seeds Bombay	—	—	—

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	9	12	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	9	12	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore.	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	—	—	—
Teelseed, Black	—	—	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	—	—	—
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	—	—	—
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowraseed	—	—	—
Barley	—	—	—
Castorseeds	—	—	—
Cotton Seeds Ready	5	6	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 20.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-14-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-10-0.
Bars Silver ready 90-14-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 88-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/2.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 17/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 27/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 5/8.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 316.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 336.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 326.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 167.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 162.
On New York Bank's selling D D 357.
London Gold ready sh. 95-7.
London Silver ready d. 33-4.
London Silver forward d. 33-0.
Tone of Silver Uncertain China sold, India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.37½.
French Exchange Frcs. 49.10.
Swiss Exchange 22.40.
Belgium Exchange 51.80.
Italian Exchange 89.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 910.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

SHARES.

The Market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1285, India 124, Central 35/8, Tata Bank 17-3/4 and Eastern 63.

COTTON MILLS

Ah. Advance 2650, Alliance 229, Apollo 82/8 x.d., By. Cotton 1115, By. Dyeing 1602/8, Bradbury 1050, Century 992/8, Cent. India 4325, Colaba Land 2415, Coorla 275, Crescent 557/8, Currimbhoy 1525, David 1455, Edw. Sassoon 590, E. D. Sassoon 5/2, Fazulbhoy 1395, Finlay 1225 x.d., Gokak 225, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 587/8, Jamshed Mfg 515, Kastoorchand 1100, Kohinoor 3005, Luxmi Cotton 4600, Madhavrao Scr. 230, Madhowji 500, Mathuradas 925n, Meyer Sassoon 370, New Great 852/8, New City 725, Pabani 890, Pearls 1110, Phoenix 985, Premier 195, Shapurji 337/8, Simplex 792/8, Standard 2400, Swadeshi 4625, Tata Mill 1250.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 660, Alcock 595, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. I 112/8pr. Bt., Burma Pet 9/12, B. Tramway 110, B. Steam 240, Bundi cement 41, Ind. Cement 300, Katni Defd 1200 x.d., New India 16/8, Tata Iron Ord 65, Tata Iron Defd 240, Tata Iron N. Ord 57/8, Tata Iron N. Defd 195 Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 55 and Scindia Steam 7.

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
OF 14 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.
The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.
ASTHMA CURE
TO THE EDITOR,
Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind, Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road, Benares City.
Correspondent S. M. E.
NOTE—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.
Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.
(1)

SAVE
HAVE YOU SEEN OUR
"HOME SAVINGS BANK SCHEME"?
HOME SAVES FOR BUSINESSMEN.
A convenient depository for everyday savings.
HOME SAFES FOR HOUSEWIFES.
Take a Home Safe and save your surplus regularly to make a provision for the rainy days.
HOME SAFES FOR CHILDREN.
Encourage in them the habit of thrift and regular saving by opening with us "Home Savings Safe Savings Bank Accounts" in their names.
For further particulars apply to:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No. if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct as also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

OFF-SHOOT OF DHARWAR CASE.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

HIGH COURT JUDGES DIFFER

Imperator vs. Venkatrao R. Mudvedkar.

(Before Justice Pratt.)

This was a case referred to Justice Pratt for decision, as there was difference of opinion between the Chief Justice, Sir Norman Macleod, and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

The facts, material to the case, have been given in the following summary of the Chief Justice's judgment:—

The appellant was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar under Section 228 of the Penal Code and fined Rs. 50. The appellant was one of the accused in what is known as the Dharwar Riot Case. The appellant was questioned by the Sessions Judge as follows:—

Q.—Have you anything further to say?

A.—I wish to put in a written statement.

Q.—You have begun reading that statement and stated that the Judge is prejudiced against you. Are you willing to withdraw these words?

A.—I decline to withdraw them.

Q.—Are you aware that you are liable to be dealt with for contempt?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You have read your statement. Have you anything further to say?

A.—No.

The appellant's statement began as follows:—"I have been practising as a pleader in this district for the last fourteen years. The first and the fundamental requirements of a judicial trial are chiefly these: (a) Investigation by impartial and independent persons; (b) an impartial and independent judge; (c) an impartial and independent prosecution. In this trial not only all the above three elements are wanting, but there is positively an admixture of contrary elements in all these branches, viz., (1) investigation by persons who are guilty of the murder of innocent and unarmed persons, (b) a prejudiced judge, (c) lastly, prosecutors, some of whom are hired for a definite purpose. The appellant was asked if he had reconsidered his statement and he replied that he declined to withdraw it. He said his statement did not amount to an offence. The appellant was then fined.

The defence appears to be that the appellant during the course of the trial had formed an honest opinion that the Judge was prejudiced against the appellant, and that it was, while the appellant was in this honest state of mind, brought about by circumstances over which he had no control, he was called upon to make a statement."

"INTENTION WAS TO INSULT."

The Chief Justice then observed:—"I do not think that the law regarding contempt is any different in India from what it is in England. To say that the Judge trying a case is prejudiced is an insult and in the first instance the words carry with them the intention to insult. It lies on the person uttering them to provide an explanation to show that there was no such intention. No counsel or pleader could be allowed to persist in making such an allegation against the trying Judge, and though it may be admitted that a person conducting his own defence, is allowed a greater latitude than legal practitioners, that must not be strained beyond the limits of decency. It is a different matter when in the course of a trial a party defending himself, commits direct contempt of the Court, and if I were to decide that, it was sufficient excuse for him to say that there was no intention to insult, I should be dealing a blow to the authority of the courts, the consequences of which would be disastrous beyond contemplation.

Speaking for myself I do not think we should lightly interfere, in an appeal, with the decision of a judge in a matter of contempt. It may very well be that if an accused person, ignorant of the law in defending himself is punished for introducing irrelevant matter, such punishment might be held to be not justified, unless the party deliberately persisted after warning, but no system of justice can tolerate unbridled license on the part of a person defending himself or accept as an excuse for an insult to a judge that it was necessary for the conduct of the defence or for the establishment of his innocence. The Sessions Judge did no more than his duty in drawing the attention of the appellant to what he had written in his statement. Very fairly he gave the appellant an opportunity to withdraw it. The only result was the objection that the Court having risen for a short time in the middle of the day, the power of the Court to punish for the contempt was lost. Clearly the intention of the appellant was to insult the Judge and as Best J. remarked, "to calumniate all who are in authority in the country." The conviction, I think, was right and the appeal should be dismissed."

JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in differing from the Chief Justice observed:—"The question that we have to decide in this appeal is whether the appellant intentionally offered an insult to the Judge within the meaning of Section 228, I. P. Code, in making the statement. In determining the intention of the appellant, we must have regard to all the facts. He made the statement in the course of a statement, which he was entitled to make as an accused person under Section 342, Cri. Pro. Code, and though he was a pleader of standing and experience, he was then in the position of an accused person defending himself. On the other hand we must have regard to the expressions used and to the context in relation to which they were used, as also to the fact that he adhered to them in spite of an opportunity very fairly offered by the trial Judge. The sole question in this case is whether the accused has transgressed the reasonable limits within which he is perfectly free to put forward his defence. I have carefully considered this question. While I do not for a moment approve of the manner in which he has put forward his defence, the merits of which will have to be considered in the appeal from the convictions at the trial, I am unable to hold that in saving what he did his intention was to offer an insult to the Judge: at least I feel very doubtful that that was his intention. His conduct is consistent with the view that his intention was to press a defence which was adopted and adhered to without sufficient thought and which was couched in improper language and not to offer an insult to the Judge. In coming to this conclusion, I have not overlooked the observations in the King vs. Dawson (4 Barnwell and Alderson's Reports, p. 329). While I agree that these observations are very useful in dealing with each case of this type as it arises, we have to decide this appeal on facts with reference to the precise language used in a statute. The expressions here used by the accused in that case under different circumstances, and the point which the Court had to consider is whether the accused was entitled to a new trial on the ground of prejudice to his defence at the trial in consequence of the contempt proceedings. It appears from the judgment of Bayley J. in that case that the Judge alone was competent to determine whether what was done would be contempt or not and that neither that Court nor any other coordinate Court had a right to examine the question whether his discretion in that respect was properly exercised. It also appears from the judgment of West J. who had originally punished Davison for three contempts, that he had offered the fines to be taken off as the accused had submitted to his authorities. At the same time I recognise that the observations with regard to the Court's powers and duties should be borne in mind, while deciding a case of contempt under the Cr. P. Code or the P. Code. It must be remembered that here an appeal is expressly provided by the Code against an order made by a Court under Section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that we are not concerned with the question whether such a sentence has prejudiced the appellant in any sense at the trial, but with the question whether the appellant intentionally offered an insult to the trial Judge as required by Section 228, I. P. Code.

The contempt cases are not always easy to decide and the same conduct particularly when it is near the line as in the present case is apt to strike different minds in different ways. On a consideration of all the facts appearing on these proceeding I am unable to affirm the proposition that his intention to offer an insult to the trial Court is made out beyond the reasonable doubt. I would therefore allow the appeal and set aside the order.

JUSTICE PRATT'S OBSERVATIONS.

Justice Pratt observed:—"The accused in this case has been fined for contempt of Court in a summary proceeding held by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar under Section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On an appeal to this Court there was a difference of opinion between Macleod C. J., and Shah J., and the appeal has been referred to me for decision. The contempt was the offence defined in Section 228 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused was on trial for offences of riot, mischief by fire and attempt to murder, and when opening his defence put in a written statement complaining that he was being tried by a prejudiced Judge. Such words are a gross insult to any Court of Justice, but Shah J. came to a conclusion which is expressed in the following passage from his judgment:—"His conduct is consistent with the view that his intention was to press a defence which was adopted and adhered to without sufficient thought and which was couched in improper language and not to offer an insult to the Judge." With great respect it seems to me that this passage confuses motive with intention. The accused's motive for using the offensive expression was to support his defence. But if the words are an offence, the excellence of the motive will not make them lawful. A Frontier Tribesman has been known to cross the border and out off a British Bania's head merely in order to test the blade of a new sword. The motive was simple, innocent and childlike, but the intention was nevertheless murder. I agree with Shah J that the motive of the accused was to justify his defence. His defence was that the riot had been organised by the police and the District officers, that the investigation had been conducted by guilty officials in order to falsely implicate him. It was an infamous defence which he could not hope to substantiate either by the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses or by the examination of witnesses for the defence. He, therefore, sought for various excuses for his omission either to cross-examine or to examine witnesses. One of the excuses was that it was futile to call evidence before a prejudiced Court. No doubt the statement did to some extent serve the purpose of his defence and was made with that motive, but it is none-the-less an offence if the intention was to insult.

The only question is whether the insult was intentional and on this point I think it clear that this intention is an inference attaching to the words themselves, and this inference is not rebuted by any excuse as to the motive with which the accused used the words or the object that he thought would be attained by so doing. The referring judgment of Macleod C. J. has been severely criticised on the ground that it is based on King vs. Davison, 4 Barn. and Ald., 329, which deals with the more extensive jurisdiction as to contempt of superior Courts of Record. But that case is relevant as showing that the summary jurisdiction for contempt is essential to the proper administration of justice and that it is exercised not from any exaggerated notion of personal dignity, but to prevent instances of indecorum occurring in Court. On the other hand also with respect I differ from Macleod C. J. when he says that the offence under Section 228 of the Indian Penal Code is of an entirely different nature from other offences as defined in the Penal Code. In all offences in the Panel Code where the intention is an essential ingredient of the offence, that intention must be strictly made out by the prosecution. This rule applies to the offence under Section 228 and it is also the duty of the Court of Appeal to decide if the intention is proved. Possibly however all that Macleod C. J. meant was that the trying Judge's appreciation of the intention should not lightly be set aside, for apparently innocent words might be uttered in a manner which was contemptuous. I doubt if this consideration was properly appreciated by Shah J. in his relating conclusion that "the same conduct particularly when it is near the line as in the present case is apt to strike different minds in different ways."

However that may be, I find that the intention is clearly made out in the present case: first, by the words themselves, and, secondly, the conduct of the accused. When the Judge took proceedings for contempt and the accused found that the Judge put an unfavourable construction on his words, he offered no explanation. The effect of this was, I think, that he persisted in them in the sense put upon them by the Judge. I therefore confirm the conviction and sentence and dismiss the appeal."

Mr. G. N. Thakore and Mr. Jagirdar appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

GOLPITHA "INFESTED WITH BAD CHARACTERS."

Gokuldas Raichand vs. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Coyajee.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The accused was charged with rioting under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code and robbery under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced on the charge of rioting for two years and on the charge of robbery for two years and directed that the two sentences to run consecutively.

The facts are briefly these:—

The incident to which this case refers happened on the 20th day of November, 1921, which was the fourth day of the Bombay riots. It occurred at Falkland Road, a little after 12 noon. The complainant, Robert Sebastian, wanting to go to Null Bazar was proceeding along the road when he noticed a mob of 40 to 50 persons at the corner of the 4th Khetwadi Cross Lane. As he was passing this mob, the accused No. 3, Gokuldas Raichand, shouted out to the mob, "he is a Christian, beat him." Thereupon, Lalchotu and Abdul Kader attacked him with sticks and drew blood from his head. The poor man ran for his life and five men out of the mob, including the accused, chased him. He ran into a lane and rushed up the stairs of a house, which happened to be the residence of prostitutes. The accused, Lalchotu, who had in the meantime armed himself with a knife, ran up after him. A prostitute slammed the doors of her room in the face of the complainant, who tried to rush in. The accused, Lalchotu, stabbed him with his knife in his back. The two had a struggle and came down and the accused, Lalchotu, robbed him of five currency notes of the value of Rs. 10 each, and the accused No. 3 used great violence and robbed him of his rings of the value of Rs. 40, which he had on his fingers. The assailants left him on the entreaties of one Subrathi Maru.

The accused denied the offences and Gokuldas took him to call evidence, but had not chosen to do so.

MAGISTRATE'S OBSERVATIONS.

The Magistrate observed:—"The complainant narrated his story in such an impressive, though indignant, manner that I believe every word in his evidence. On the evidence I find that the accused were members of an unlawful assembly. Several offences were committed in the same transaction and it is competent to me to try the accused on these charges in the same trial under Section 239, Criminal Procedure Code. (King-Emperor vs. Dattoo, 7 Bom., 2-12, 633.) If authority be needed on the point, I would cite the cases of Katwanu Rai vs. Emperor, I. L. R., 39 All., p. 623, and Emperor vs. Rama Singh, Calcutta W. R. 827. No mere academical arguments are of any avail for a contrary view which must bring justice into ridicule. In passing sentence I have to observe that this was a most cowardly and brutal attack by a mob of hooligans on an inoffensive helpless person. It is mercy that the poor man was not killed. The locality in which this incident occurred, viz., the section of Falkland Road between Grant Road Corner and Golpitha, has the notoriety of being infested with bad characters and I take cognisance of this fact. (Wise vs. Denning, 1902, I. K. B. 267.) The cases of rioting, which I have been hearing show that this section witnesses some very cruel acts of violence and it is on record that in one incident the mob attacked a motor car the very same night, mercilessly thrashed the occupants, robbed them, burnt the car and actually hanged one of the occupants of the car, who was a small boy, by his neck on a tram pillar. In this case the complainant, who, while giving evidence, was trembling with fear mixed with indignation, said in his cross-examination that when No. 1 stabbed him he cried out in desperation "Jesus Christ save me, save me." The case, therefore, calls for heavy sentences as it is competent to me to impose. The accused, Gokuldas, has evidently some influence on the hooligans in the locality."

It was contended on behalf of the accused that there was no satisfactory evidence to prove that the accused shouted "he is a Christian, beat him" and that he chased him. The petitioner was not responsible for the acts of the other accused. The Magistrate erred in holding that the petitioner was a member of an unlawful assembly and that he was the leader of the mob.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, rejected the appeal.

Mr. Azad, with Mr. Pilgamker, appeared for the accused.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

During the past week matinee, and evening performances alike can be said to have gone with a swing. "The Optimistics" have proved the principal attraction in Bombay during this, their final week. Seldom have we enjoyed the performances of a company of players so much. "The Optimistics" have provided during their brief stay in Bombay an entertainment ranking amongst the best yet presented by the Madan Theatres Ltd., at the Excelsior Theatre, and we trust succeeding shows will be up to the same standard.

* * * *

The introduction of ducks and gold-fish, in fact any member of the fowl, fish, or animal fraternity certainly lends a "live" atmosphere to any conjuror's show. On the other hand in Okito's case his palming alone would place his performance on the highest pedestal in any temple of conjuror's act. From a showman's point of view his stage sittings are tasteful, and attractive. The warm of colouring combined with the picturesque dresses of Okito's two prepossessing lady assistants, leave one with the pleasing impression of having witnessed a really excellent show.

* * * *

After such a wonderful exhibition of conjuring, and the presenting of several illusions, we have the performance of Atilla, to deal with. Although we were informed on the programme that Atilla would escape within the space of three ministers from his golden couldron, after it had been filled with water and securely padlocked on the outside by a committee of six members from the audience, and in the event of Atilla failing to excape it meant ultimate death, naturally, or to be strictly correct, unnaturally. We were of the opinion that Atilla would escape, and to time on every occasion. How the method of escape was accomplished it would not be fair tor us to say. Nevertheless in our opinion Atilla and his Golden Cauldron provided a number of exceptional interest.

* * * *

Pauline Day, Anthony South, Civil Doughty, Charles Resti. Fiona Leigh and Eva George, are other talented members of the company.

* * * *

"The Optymystics" wind up their short season at the Excelsior Theatre this evening at 9-30 p.m. This afternoon there will be the usual matinee at 5-30 p.m.

* * * *

On Monday we have the old favourites. "The Midnight Frolics" putting in their appearance again. They are booked up at the Excelsior theatre for the short period of one week so we trust the season will be in every respect a concentration of the best items.

* * * *

Passing on the various Cinema programmes to be presented during the week we again find endless films ready to occupy the attention of Cinema-goers. There appears to be never any indication of shortage in this direction, proving the great popularity of the picture house with the masses today.

* * * *

At the West End Cinema. Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present "The Burglar," a photo-drama by the World Pictures Company.

* * * *

The Alexandra Cinema present "The Man Tamer" by all accounts a really fine film.

* * * *

At the Empire the film version of "The Rotters" will be shown, an all British production, featuring Sydney Fair Brother. The Pathe Gazette will also be shown as usual.

* * * *

"The Adventures of Tarzan", concluding episodes are to be shown at The Empress Cinema to-day and during the week.

* * * *

The "Star Cinema" presents further episodes of that wonderful serial "The Invisible Ray."

* * * *

The Majestic Cinema present a super Kohineor film entitled "Sati Toral" adopted from the true and ancient history of Gujarat. A really wonderful film story.

* * * *

At the Globe Cinema a powerful mystery serial is billed for to-day and during the week entitled "The Mystery Mind" featuring J. Robert Pauline the popular film star. Those of our Cinema-goers who care for film excitement crammed full of adventure should not on any account miss seeing. "The Mystery Mind."

* * * *

At The Excelsior Cinema "Sawing through a Woman" will be presented again at the Picture Matinee. An excellent bill of film fare is provided, and the performance commences at 6-30 p.m.

In cases against Mr. Raizada Hansraj, non-cooperating Barrister of Jullundur, Major H. P. Pott, Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, discharged yesterday Mr. Hansraj in case under 145 I.P.C.

The other case under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code is pending before Mr. Shanker Das, Magistrate, and come up for hearing on 24th instant.

The G. I. P. Railway have created a new Medical District in C. P., with headquarters at Nagpur, for the convenience of their employees and have appointed Dr. S. C. Chatterjee, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), as District Surgeon-in-charge.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following are the draws for the Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles to be played in Connection with the Western India Amateur Tennis Tournament.

FIRST ROUND.

S. G. Gore Bye.
J. Fakuda Bye.
N. B. Bhagwat Bye.
T. W. Brough Bye.
H. H. Thakore Sahib of Limbdi.
R. D. England Bye.
A. C. Pereira Bye.
F. H. Mehta Bye.
M. E. Nigel Jones Bye.
S. N. Williams Bye.
U. D. Ranga Rao Bye.
C. Gonsalves Bye.
Y. G. Allana Bye.
R. K. Sanghani Bye.
(W) H. Grimwood versus J. Harvey.
(X) L. C. Parton versus F. Wood.
(Y) S. M. Savur versus F. T. Annett.
(Z) G. Wright versus Syed Hassan.
M. Dastagir Bye.
J. M. Mathews Bye.
A. F. Hood Bye.
S. Kamamura Bye.
J. B. Desai Bye.
A. L. Hosie Bye.
S. Calvocoressi Bye.
M. Fox Bye.
D. Jeejeebhoy Bye.
N. J. Plunkett Bye.
H. R. Dastoor Bye.
S. M. Lahey Bean Bye.
R. Krishna Bye.
P. M. Khatau Bye.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) S. G. Gore versus F. Fakuda.
(2) N. B. Bhagwah versus T. W. Brough.
(3) H. H. Thakore Saheb of Limbdi versus R. D. England.
(4) A. C. Pereira versus F. H. Mehta.
(5) M. E. Nigel Jones versus S. N. Williams.
(6) U. D. Ranga Rao versus C. Gonsalves.
(7) Y. G. Allana versus R. K. Sanghani.
(8) Winner of W. versus Winner of X.
(9) Winner of Y. versus Winner of Z.
(10) M. Dastagir versus J. M. Mathews.
(11) A. P. Hood versus S. Kamamura.
(12) J. B. Desai versus A. L. Hosie.
(13) S. Calvacoressi versus M. Fox.
(14) D. Jeejeebhoy versus N. J. Plunkett.
(15) H. R. Dastoor versus S. M. Lahey Bean.
(16) R. Krishna versus P. M. Khatau.

THIRD ROUND.

(A) Winner of 1 versus Winner of 2.
(B) Winner of 3 versus Winner of 4.
(C) Winner of 5 versus Winner of 6.
(D) Winner of 7 versus Winner of 8.
(E) Winner of 9 versus Winner of 10.
(F) Winner of 11 versus Winner f 12.
(G) Winner of 13 versus Winner of 14.
(H) Winner of 15 versus Winner of 16.

FOURTH ROUND.

(I) Winner of A versus Winner of B.
(G) Winner of C versus Winner of D.
(K) Winner of E versus Winner of F.
(L) Winner of G versus Winner of H.

FIFTH ROUND.

(M) Winner of I versus Winner of J.
(N) Winner of K versus Winner of L.

FINAL ROUND.

Winner of M Winner of N.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) J.A.D. Raoroji and R.D. England versus S. Calvocoressi and H. Dennin.
(2) J.A. Kimber and S.N. Williams versus A.L. Hosie and J.R. Farquharson.
(3) C. Gonsalves and A.C. Pereira versus M. Dastagir and Syed Hassan.
(4) M.E. Nigel Jones and Vernon versus F.B. Damri and H.J. Rahimtoola.
(5) Lt. Com. W.S. Gray and Pay Com. S.S. Parson versus J.M. Mathews and H.R. Cox.
(6) U.D. Ranga Rao and R.A. Wagle versus S.G. Gore and J. Lissenburg.
(7) A.F. Hood and P.M. Sanderson versus N.B. Baghwat and S.M. Savur.
(8) G. Laxmidas and G. Liladhar versus Y.G. Allana and T.N. Khare.
(9) A.F.S. Talyarkhan and Vishram M.H. versus J.S. Milne and S.M. Lahey Bean.
(10) J. Harvey and Dr. Fairley versus Y. Wassoodeo and P.M. Khampata.
(11) E.T. Annett and L.C. Parton versus Kohlhoff and E. Harwood.
(12) D.M. Khatau and A.N. Other versus F. Portlock and T.W. Brough.
(13) F.H. Mehta and S.H. Mehta versus F.M. Garnett and R.D. Marshall.
(14) J. Fakuda and S. Kamamura versus R. Glover Wright and P.T. Clarke.
(15) R. Krishna and R.K. Sahgal versus N.F. Naoroji and H.R. Dastur.
(16) D. Jeejeebhoy and A.N. Other Bye.

SECOND ROUND.

A Winner of 1 v. Winner of 2.
B Winner of 3 v. Winner of 4.
C Winner of 5 v. Winner of 6.
D Winner of 7 v. Winner of 8.
E Winner of 9 v. Winner of 10.
F Winner of 11 v. Winner of 12.
G Winner of 13 v. Winner of 14.
H Winner of 15 v. D. Jeejeebhoy and A.N. Other.

THIRD ROUND.

I Winner of A v. Winner of B.
J Winner of C. v. Winner of D.
K Winner of E v. Winner of F.
L Winner of G v. Winner of H.

FOURTH ROUND.

M Winner of I v. Winner of J.
N Winner of K v. Winner of L.

FINAL ROUND.

Winner of M v. Winner of N.

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Mrs. Martin and N.R. Shortt Bye.
Mrs. Mead and L. Barraclough Bye.
Miss D. Wills and S.F. Pearcey Bye
Mrs. Birley and J.R. Farquharson Bye.
Miss Strangman and Lt. Com. W.S. Gray Bye.
Lady Tata and J.A.D. Naoroji Bye.
(X) Mrs. A.N. Other and U.P. Pangarao versus Mrs. Hunt and T. W. Brough.
(Y) Mrs. Reynolds and R.D. England versus Miss M. Bruce and Pay Com. Parson.
(Z) Mrs. MacInnes and C. Gonsalves versus Mrs. Row and H.A. Wagle.
Mrs. Portlock and F. Portlock Bye
Mrs. A.N. Other and D. Jeejeebhoy Bye.
Mrs. T. Robinson and L.C. Parton Bye
Mrs. Lilian Race and Kohloff Bye.
Mrs. Clayton and E.T. Annett Bye.
Mrs. Nelson and H. Denning Bye.
Mrs. Fyldon Patterson and J.M. Mathews. Bye.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Mrs. Matin and N.R. Short versus Mrs. Mead and L. Barraclough.
(2) Miss D. Willis and S.F. Pearcey v. Mrs. Birley and J.R. Farquaharson.
(3) Miss Strangman and Lt.-Com. W.S Gray v. Lady Tata and J.A.D. Naoroji.
(4) Winner of X versus Winner of Y.
(5) Winner of Z versus Mrs. Portlock and F. Portlock.
(6) Mrs. A.N. Other and D. Jeejeebhoy v. Mrs. T. Robinson and L.C. Parton.
(7) Mrs. Lilian Race and Kholoff v. Mrs Clayton and E.T. Annett.
(8) Mrs. Nelson and H. Denning v. Mrs. F. Patterson and J.M. Mathews.

THIRD ROUND.

A Winner of (1) versus Winner of 2.
B Winner of 3 versus Winner of 4.
C Winner of 5 versus Winner of 6.
D. Winner of 7 versus Winner of 8.

FOURTH ROUND.

M Winner of A versus Winner of B.
N Winner of C versus Winner of D.

FINAL ROUND.

Winner of M versus Winner of N.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The following are the results of Association Football matches played to-day.

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION

Birminham nil Manchester United one
Bolton nil Burnley one
Oldham nil Sheffield United two
Sunderland one Middlesborough one

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool one Wolverhamption three
Clapton Orient four Coventry City nil
Cristal Palace nil Port Vale nil
Hull City one Bury one
Rotherham one South Shields one
Wednesday one Bristol City nil
Derby County one Bradford three

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN)

Accrington four Wigan nil
Ashington seven Rochdale three
Barrow one Halifax one
Chesterfield two Southpoty one
Crewe two Hartlepools nil
Darlington three stalybridge nil
Durham two Walsall nil
Lonconln four Tranmere one Nelson two
Stockport two
Wrexham nil Grimsby one

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN)

Aberdare there Newport nil
Brentford nil Luton two
Blackburn one Hunddersfield one
Bristol one Swindon one
Charlton one Portsmouth two
Northampton nil Southend two
Queens Park Rangers two Exeter City one
Reading one Gillingham one
Watford four Merthyr Town one

ASSOCIATION CUP THIRD ROUND

Tootenham two Manchester City one
Barnsley one Preston one
Wollwich Arsenal three Leicester nil
Backburn one Huddersfield one
West Bromwich Albion one Notts County one
Stoke nil Aston Villa nil
Cardiff four Notts Forest one
Millwall four Swansea nil

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Aberdeen two Morton two
Airdreeonians three Hearts nil
Ayr United four Kilmarnook two
Celtic one Clyde nil
Clydebank nil Aldion Rovers three
Dundee two Dumbarton nil
Vibernians two Raith Rovers one
Motherwell one Third Lanark three
Partick Thistle nil Rangers one
Queens Park one St Mirren nil

SCOTTISH CUP SECOND ROUND

Kings Park one Hamilton four

REPLAY

Queen of South two Inverness Citadel one

PIR MUJADID AND NISAR AHMED

Mr. Mahomed Khan has received the following letter dater 11th instant from Mr. Hiranand B. Advani of Karachi from Bombay:—

You must have known by now that Pir Sahib Ghulam Mujadid and Moulvi Nisar Ahmed have been removed from Karachi jail. They were with me in "Lhasa" which arrived here this morning. Pir Sahib was very cheerful and was with me for some time. We had several hour's chat. Moulvi Nisar Ahmed was unwell feeling a little feverish. He had pain in one of the hips and was therefore feeling uncomfortable. He felt much better when he left the boat. I asked Pir Sahib about the reason of the strike in jail and he said it was to show sympathy with them as they were given solitary confinement for a month except Moulvi Nasar Ahmed whose punishment was Kanjhi diet night and day. That also had made the latter week. This punishment was given to them for refusing to allow their bodies to be searched every day. It will interest you to know that the Inspector General saw Pir Sahib in his cell and told him that their persons won't be searched in future. This was just ten minutes before Pir Sahib was being removed to be taken out to the boat.

Pir Sahib will be taken to Poona and Moulvi Sahib to Thana. I am writing from boat in haste.—"The New Times."

A DESERTER RE-ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 19.

Lance-Corporal Seaman of the 2nd Dorsets, a deserter who was after two months' search locked up in an almirah in Mrs. Binny's house at Bonserton town and who subsequently escaped from the military custody and was rearrested, again disappeared for the third time a week ago. On receiving information Inspector Smith who was outwaiting the Lance-Corporal on all sides made a vigorous pursuit which resulted in a clean arrest of Seaman yesterday at Hubli.

ANGORA FUND.

Following is the list of donations received for Angora Fund from 4th to 6th of February:—

ON 4TH FEBRUARY.

Memon Anjuman-i-Islam, Baroda, Rs. 201; Mussalmans of Manamader, Rs. 61-10-6; Mohd. Afzal Khan, Moradabad, Rs. 100; Khilafat Committee, Dharwar, Rs. 400; Sahibzada Moh. Ziauddin, Sial-Sharief, Rs. 300; A. Samad, B.A., Bahuara, Rs. 240; Khilafat Committee, Bhadurgarh, Rs. 180; Khilafat Committee, Shahpur, Rs. 155; Collections of Raachoty, Rs. 150; Mussalmans of Phulara, Rs. 107 Shah Rashiduddin Ahmed, Islampur, Rs. 104; Fakirullah, Teacher, Raipur-Jagraon, Rs. 100; Mahboob Begaum, Hyderabad, Dn., Rs 74; Khilafat Committee, Aliabad, Rs. 70; Hindus and Mussalmans of Raisen, Rs. 50; Munshi Abdur Rahman Khan, Santpur, Rs. 50; Public collections of Khanna, Rs. 47-8; Public collection of Parbatpur, Rs. 32; Syed Mehar Ali, Shah, Pirkot-Sadhana, Rs. 30; Rai Barkat Ali Khan and Friends, U. Burma, Rs. 25; Khilafat Committee, Sambhal, Rs. 25; Mussalmans of Naurangabad, Naurangabad, Rs. 21-2; Daod Khan, U. Burma, Rs. 10; Abdul Ghafoor, Rangoon, Rs. 10; Sympathisers of Khanpur, Rs. 4-4; Collections of Datuli, Rs. 3-3; Mussalmans of Vadnagar, Rs. 188; Hussain Mian, Pan-Faroosh, Bombay, Rs. 81; Khilafat Committee, Bhiwindi, Rs. 5,540; Khilafat Committee, Aliabad, Rs. 216; Khilafat Committee, Nandura, Rs. 355; Hindus and Muslims of Ratnagiri, Rs. 429. A Muslim Sympathiser, Madras, Rs. 1,000; Mrs. Mohd. Riyasat Ali, Hyderabad, Dn. Rs. 86.

ON 5TH FEBRUARY.

Fayaz Hussain Sahib, Bombay, Rs. 27-2; Chota Kabrustan Meeting Collection, Bombay, Rs. 1,627-15; Munshi Ahmed Ullah, Bombay, Rs. 28-8; Collections of Raipur, Rs. 1,250; Khilafat Committee, Aligarh, 2,950; Mohd. Yusuf Khan, Bhopal, Rs. 3,000; Khilafat Committee, Budaun, Rs. 3,000; Khilafat Committee, Bhusawal, Rs. 1,695; Khilafat Committee, Hoshangabad, Rs. 109-4; Collections through Bi-Amman, Rs. 12-4; Ali Sultan, Solar, Rs. 150; Habibur Rahman, Kurla, Rs. 10; Khilafat Committee, Tankoria, Rs. 1,225; Memon Association, Indore, Rs. 800; Toorak Jama'at, Kathiawar, Rs. 475-4; Esa Osman, Bombay, Rs. 8-6-9.

ON 6TH FEBRUARY.

Nizamuddin Md. Shafiqq, Gujrat (Punjab), Rs. 126-8; Alladin Contractor, Mahboobnagar, Rs. 100; Ibrahim Jan Mohd, Mahatpur, Rs. 100; Noor Mohd. Jamal, Sindewal, Rs. 90; Gulzar Khan, Namtu, Rs. 50; Secy. Angora Fund Committee, Aurangabad, (Nasik), Rs. 50; Baboo Alladad, Sialkot, Rs. 25; Ahmed Din Mohd. Din, Kussur, Rs. 25; Abid Ali, Mutan, Rs. 5; Manager, Faizul Karim Press, Pather-Ghatti, Rs. 7-10; Ch. Mohd. Islam Khan, Chakroal, Rs. 5; Khilafat Committee, Ahmedabad, Rs. 25,000; Khilafat Committee, Lahore, Rs. 46,515-3-6.

ON 8TH AND 9TH FEBRUARY.

Faiz Mohammed Sahib Valkesher, Re. 1; Usufji Ismailji Bhaia Kharud (Dist. Broach), Rs. 100; St. Johns College Hostelers, Agra, Rs. 53; Mohamed Ibrahim, Rangoon, Rs. 25; Abdul Aziz Khan, Mirpur Khan, Rs. 14; Moammed Makey Haji Jafer Seth, Tellicherry, Rs. 5; M. I. Bux Photographer Maymyo, Rs. 5; Bismilla Khan, Mehsana, Rs. 53-11; Khilafat Committee (Pilibhit), Rs. 1,200; Khilafat Committees (Kumbakenum), Rs. 415; Mussalmans of Basi C/o Dr. Abdur Rahman Bassi Sirhind (Patiala), Rs. 500; Sardar Dost Mohamed (Asonsol), Rs. 1,100; District Khilafat Committee (Meerut), Rs. 1,550; District Khilafat Committee, (Mymensingh), Rs. 1,000; Khilafat Committee's of (Barabanki), Rs. 500; Khilafat Committee (Barsad), Rs. 1,200; Khilafat Committee (Kera), Rs. 230; Khilafat Committee (Mehamudabad), Rs. 305; Khilafat Committee (Mehuda), Rs. 132; Khilafat Committee (Nadiad), Rs. 557; Khilafat Committee Dondra, Rs. 18; Khilafat Committee (Visnoli), Rs. 5; Khilafat Committee (Daban), Rs. 7; Khilafat Committee (Kambay), Rs. 2,000; Mussalmans of (Kali chauki Amba Badi), Rs. 152-9-3; A. Kader Sheriff T. Abdul Khader Kerosin Nandy Ry, St. Sankeridrug (Dist. Salem), Rs. 170; Mussalmans of Banakul Taluka Mudigeri (Dist. Kador), Rs. 125; Khilafat Committee (Poona), Rs. 4,800; Khilafat Committee (Yoolik), Rs. 225; Anjuman Ahlehadis (Wazirabad), Rs. 600; Abdul Kafi Sahab (Allahabad), Rs. 1,887; Khilafat Committee (Reniganj), Rs. 266; Kazi Sirajuddin Kazi Enana Ahmad (Posker Bankot), Rs. 485; Hindus and Mussalmans (of Downa), Rs. 500; Kurla Kasai Bora Jamat (Kurla), Rs. 250; Millhands of new Mill (Nadiad), Rs. 50; Mohamed Siddiq (Madanpura), Rs. 10; Through Nabi Bux Sahab Muzaffergarh, Rs. 400; Khilafat Committee (Gauhati), Rs. 310; Hindus and Muslim (of Quilon), Rs. 200; collection of Mau (Dist. Jhansi), Rs. 105; Syed Mohamed Baghdadi (Bhavnager), Rs. 109; Khilafat Committee (Aurangabad), Rs. 100; Angora day collection Chandal Guntur Dist. Repalli, Rs. 54-4; Md. Abdul Latif Salempur Azamgarh, Rs. 50; Zanan Khilafat Committee Merut, Rs. 30; Tramway Union (Bombay), Rs. 118-6-6; Mau Ranipur collection Mau Ranipur Dist. Jhausi, Rs. 30; Syed Pir Ali Anwar Shah Shahbad Larkana, Rs. 33; Secy. Khilafat Committee Vizianagram, Rs. 20; Syed Mohamed Husain, Jessore, Rs. 20; Mohamed Yasin and Akhtan Ali Kosi, Dist. Muzaffarnagar, Rs. 12-10; Rajab Ali Fyzabad, Rs. 10; Modi Pachhadri Manwar, Rs. 10; Abdul Hakim Banda, Rs. 5; Abdul Waheed Buldana, Rs. 2; Malik Mohamed Ashaq Pindi Bahauddin, Rs. 1-8; Sulaiman Hadbhoy, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, Rs. 50; Musalmans (of Gorakhpur), Rs. 1,100; Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee, Rs. 40,000; Syed Mohamed Liakat Hussin Basti, Rs. 60; Anjuman Khuddam-i-Khilafat Tellicherry, Rs. 52-8; Khilafat Committee (Dhulia), Rs. 400; Provincial Khilafat Committee (Meerut), Rs. 55,175; Angora day collections (Sultanpore), Rs. 2,450; Khilafat Committee (Ganesh), Rs. 400; Khilafat Committee Wolvepan District Lichtenburg, Transvaal, Rs. 1,523-3; Khatri Bachchu Husain Bangalore, Rs. 45; Jodia Memon Jamat (Chiraqdio), Rs. 100; Khilafat Committee (Kahrar), Rs. 490; Hafez Ahmad (Rangoon), Rs. 237-8; Mohamed Ibrahim Khan Tehsil Tank D. I. Khan, Rs. 30; Abdulla Kaya Calicut, Rs. 25; Khuda Bux Gurdaspur, Rs. 12-4; Miskin Alla Banda Bombay, Rs. 73-12; Trustees of Nawab Ayaz Mosque Bombay, Rs. 2,857-3-4; Joosab Makka Baran Post No. 3, Rs. 735; Josab Maka Sanyad Box No. 3, Rs. 44-5-3.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

MEETING AT HIRABAG.

THE MESSAGE OF HIS LIFE.

Under the auspices of the "Indian Round Table" a meeting was held at the Hirabag to celebrate the unniversary of the death of Mr. G.K. Gokhale, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavlya presiding.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar delivered the following speech on the occasion:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have met here this evening to celbrate the 6th. Anniversary of the death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. We have been holding such functions for the last few years, and they will have to be held until we find that the virtues political and social, associated with the life of the great patriot have become the common possession of a large part of the people of this Country. The true Hindu theory of life, as contrasted with many hybrid ones, which have come into prominence in the present age, is that great men take birth in an environment which affects them and which, in their turn, they influence with their thoughts and deeds. The man and his environment act react. In view of this theory, therefore, the proper study of the lives of great men can not be carried on in a spirit of dissociation of the man from his environment. His achievents are limited by it, and his failures justified by the same. Viewed in this light, the hero cases to be a phenomenon of isolated height. He is the creature of his times, and has to be submitted to the tests and standards current in his age.

This theory has one advantage, that a hero's life is regarded as an important landmark planted in its own setting. It ceases to be a beacon light of guidance for all future times. The boast must be confined to Manu's age that he spoke and wrote for all times. We moderns must take a more humble view of our achievements.

Gokhale's life is, therefore, an important landmark, as showing the ideals of purity of public service and the humility and modesty of personal beliefs. A life so well consecrated to patriotic service and sacrifice must be full of lessons for all of us. Their value inspite of the varying conditions of our present environment, will remain true, in so far as they are grounded upon our common heritage of opportunities or disabilities. One great virtue for which he was noted and which deserves to be inculated with great insistence in this age, was that by years of rigid and severe training in sympathy and fellow feeling he had converted himself into a kind of quick-registering barometer of the Nation's honour and self-respect. By nature he was gifted with a fine sensibility, rendered still finer by a deep and unaffected modesty. These he had trained to such a degree of high responsiveness that he felt keenly for the wrongs done to the meanest of his countrymen and in all his dealings with non-Indians, he instinctively conducted himself as if he was for the moment, the protector and custodian of his people's honour and self-respect.

DEFENCE AGAINST FOREIGN WRONGS.

It was his rule, he once said to me, never to revile an Indian before a non-Indian even in private talk and never to exaggerate political differences when championing the cause of his Countrymen, against the opponents of their rise and freedom. The India that he defended against foreign wrongs and oppressions was the India of common and accumulated grievances and hardships. Differences of methods and variations of ideals, at such a time of defence, sank into their proper place of subordinate importance. Often his political opponents must have wondered at the sympathy and generosity with which he defended them against the unjust attacks of hostile aggression. He never lost sight of the truth that our quarrel with this system of Government, in so far as it perpetuates our humiliation, dependence and inferiority, was far greater than our quarrels amongst ourselves, substantial as they might seem to be. He was too patriotic and too full of love for his country to allow these latter to make him even an unconscious tool in the hands of the opponants of Indian progress and freedom. He had a sense of proportion so nicely balanced that in his conversation or other acts these internecine disputes were never allowed to stand in the way of his recognition of common opportunitees of service and sacrific common between him and his political opponents. This virtue arose not from a superficial imitation of British conventions of political party life, that often forgets the rancour of political animosity in a free exchange of social mirth or friendly thought at the dinner or tea table.

HIS GREAT MODESTY.

In his case it was the outcome of a deep-seated vein of the Hindu sentiment of modesty and humility cultivated almost to a fault. Before it, political partisanship lost its bitterness and a common feeling of service to the Motherland drowned all promptings to be harsh or revengeful. This is a virtue which we may well imitate in these days of brutal criticisms and unworthy comments. Open some newspapers in the morning, and you find the correspondence columns full of abuse and recrimination heaped on people whose sole fault it that they differ in their ideals and methods of political progress. This is a vice of the age and every right-minded man needs to check it. The best way to do it is to develop the habit, which Gokhale had done, by severe training and discipline, so that it may be said of us, as it was said of him, that our criticisms are just and generous, and our opposition clean and decent.

MR. DALVI.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said he was happy to say that Gokhale landmark had not been yet left behind and his life must be a Veacon light to them. The position was peculiar now and it had been described by a N. C. O. as despondent gloomy and perlexing. The debate in the Parliment had left them without any hope. Some people had expected for something from the Prince's visit to Delihi; some had expected lord to come out of the Congress program. But nothing had happened. The particular features of Gokhale life were Mr. Gokhale frankly maintained that the British connection should be maintained. (Laughter). They might laugh but Gokhalay wanted it. Mr. Gokhale had described the administation of Carzon as that it Advengzeb and the position now mbwhdo Awrangzab and the position now was almost simitar but he did not want the laws to be broken.

ROYALTY ABOVE POLITICS

They might quote his words in regard to the visit of Prince Wales there. He said that the Royal family was above all parties and that they must honour it. Mr. Gokhale also thought that the political progress must be fradual and slow and he was there glad to have the morley-minto reform. He was content to go from step to step. He had also said that respect for law must always be there for constitutional progress and agitation. He was for conchiliation and compromise. He was emphaticully opposed to what they now called civil disobedience. The speaker though Mahatma Gandhis new program could be carried out by all parties and he did not see why all the men of differens parties and thought should not join together in carrying out the work. But the program of civil disobedience must be put on one side, as at present. He suggested the chairman to have another Round Table conference between all the partis in this country, so that if they could come to a common understanding, the other Round Table Conference was an easy thing.

MR. R. S. PADBIDRI

Mr. R. S. Padbdi said he had been asked to speake because he represented the Young India party in all respects. Gokhale's life had appealed to him more than any other life. He had dedicated his selfless life to the country with wonderful humility and his life was full of self-sacrifice from the earliest moment to the last. Such a life would always appeal to all true sows of India, it was a heritage of not one party, but of the whole Indian. Referring to the wonderful adaptivity of Gokhale, not the supple flexibility of conscience he said in 902 if they had talked of to him of boycot, and particularly of the boycot of the British goods, he would have been amazed, but after the Bengal Partition he had reconsider his old views and he would have reconciled himself to the boycot of British goods. He showed that examples to illustrate his point that Mr. Gokhale had not a rigid policy. In speaking in India he was very anxious to speak without any emotion and possion but in England he spoke out what he felt without any reservation. When a man referred to the Extremist party to him and hinted to him to sever his connection with them, Mr. Gokhale at once said to him that he was not the man to sever his connection with that party. That reminded him of the severence of one party from the Congress. And those people claimed to be the special followers of Gokhale Gokhale would never have done that. It was again said that Mr. Cokhale thought that the British connection was a providential thing and that he would have stuck to that connection for all times and at any cost. He did not believe that he would have done that. The door was still wide open to them and to all parties to enter into the fold of the Congress and it was not too late for them to rectify their error. If they joined the Congress none need be afraid that they would be ignored entirely. Mr. Dalvi wanted a concrete purpose for celebrating the anniversay and here was an opportunity for him and his party. He appealed to him and to every admirer of Mr. Gokhale to do their very best towards that end. Let them remain in the Congress whether they followed the present programme of Bardolai.

TIME'S CHANGES

Again Mr. Dalvi had told them that Mr. Gokhale still remained a landmark, as if to say that they had not found a new landmark. In the very book which Mr. Dalvi had recommended them to read they would find Sir Valentine Chrol saying that India had advanced in one decade to an extend which might well have required ten decades. India had made such a splendid progress under the direction given to them by Gokhalay that they had him far behind. He could never conceive for a moment that Gokhalay would have stuck for all times to the policy which he then had. Political prophesy was always hazardous. For instance Pandit Malaviya, who resembled Mr. Gokhale in many respects, had changed his views considerably. Two years ago he did not think the Pandit would have accepted the creed of the Congress of complete independence, even at some distant date.. Even Mr. Jayakar had been borne down by the logic of facts and this fact is only a taken of the progress we had made. They had not only made a landmark but the had already passed it. He appealed to his Liberal brethren, with all the earnestness at his command, to come back to the Congress fold and unite with them for the uplifiting of their Motherland. (cheers).

SWAMI SATYADEV

Swami Satyadev said when Mr. Gokhalay was making a speech in Calcutta he was introduced to him as one who could translate his speech in Hindi for the benefit of those who could not understand English. After the speech Mr. Gokhalay asked him and whether the C. I. D. were after him and whether he was not afraid if them. The Swami said that he was a republican and than he was not afraid of them. Gokhalay said they were also after him. He also said that if the speaker was ever in trouble, or persecuted by anybody, he should at once approach him and he would help him to the best of his ability. That showed what a noble heart Gokharay had and how even he was suspect.

PANDIT MALAVIYA

The chairman said he was particularly impressed by the almost passionate appeal of Mr. Padbidri to the Liberal party again to join the Congress and to do some service to their country. He admired the desirs of young men, who were real patriots, who wished that we should rise in the scale of nations. That desire should be shared by every one in the country. He asked the young men upon whom rested the hope of the future to try to take as dispassionate a view as possible of the opinions of other people. There task should be how to remove the misunderstandings and they could unite together with a view to raising their country. They had a great task before them and he charged them to do nothing which would separate and divide them. He congratulated the audience on having given a patient hearing to Mr. Dalvi although they differed from his views in many respects. Let them now stand forth united, to bring about a better understanding between the two parties. His one object was to attain full responsible government at the earliest moment and he did not believe in progress by stages. He was sure if Mr. Gokhalay were alive to-day he would have agreed with him. He again made an appeal to the young men to unite together and consecreate their lives to the service of their motherland.

With a vote of thanks proposed to the Chairman by Mr. S. H. Jhabawalla t ehe proceedings terminated.

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION.

MR. B F. MADON'S EVIDECE.

The Indian Fiscal Commission commenced its sitting yesterday in the Secretariat Council Hall, when Mr. B. F. Madon (of Messrs. R. D. Tata and Company Limited) gave important evidence in regard to the fiscal policy of the Government. Besides Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola the Chairman of the Commission, the following members were also present:—Messrs. Narotam Morarji, J. C. Koyaji, T. V. Sheshagiri Ayar, C. W. Rhodes, Ghaneshyamdas Birla, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Rao A. Mant. Hon. Sir Roger Holberton, Sir M. de P. Webb and Hon. Sir M. B. Dadabhoy were not present during the day..

The Commission has been enquiring into the policy of the revenue tariff, Imperial Preference, and export, import and retail trade of the country. It should be borne in mind that the existing Indian import tariff is based primarily on revenue considerations, but it has been modified with a view to admitting free, or at the favourable rate of 2½ per cent., articles, the cheap import of which was considered desirable in the interests of the country. Thus certain raw materials, maures, agricultural implements, dairy appliances and cotton yarn are admitted free. Machinery, iron and steel and railway plant and rolling-stock pay 2½ uer cent. *ad valorem* duty. The general rate, under which come the bulk imports, is 11 per cent. *ad-valorem* while certain articles such as motor cars, jewellery and silk goods have been specially subjected from revenue consideration to a duty of 20 per cent. Sugar is charged at a special rate of 15 per cent., and high duties are imposed for revenue purposes on tobacco and liquors. An excise duty of 3½ per cent. is levied on all woven cotton goods manufactured in power mills in British India.

In regard to Imperial Preference it should be noted that reduced duties are levied on a number of articles imported from the United Kingdom in Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. A number of smaller colonies grant preferential rates to the United Kingdom and there are also various agreements between different parts of the Empire for mutual preference.

MR. B. F. MADON.

Asked whether he generally favoured a policy of free trade or protection, Mr. B. F. Madon replied he was in favour of protection in this country.

Q.—If you accept the principle of imposing a tariff for revenue purposes would you suggest any change in the list of articles taxed or in the rate of taxation?

A.—There is no reason why the great bulk of the manufactured articles now imported, should not, given favourable conditions, be manufactured in the country itself and the import list will have to be revised with this goal in view.

To the question, what effect do you consider the existing tariff policy has had on Indian Industries in the past, witness replied "it had prevented the growth and development in this country of the various industries of which the raw material as well as the final markets are available here. If the present policy is persisted in, the industrial development of India will continue to suffer, and in future even more than in the past, because all important countries are trying to regain their equilibrium by putting up tariff walls to prevent undue imports and are straining every nerve to increase their own exports. If we do nothing to prevent the free play of these forces on this country the result will be the dumping of foreign manufactured goods into this country—perhaps the greatest open market of the world—and making it the arena of cut-throat competition between the leading manufacturing countries of the world each of which would try to retain and strengthen its own foothold in the Indian market. The consequence is sure to be that not only will new industries be prevented from getting a favourable start, but that even existing industries will go to the wall."

EXCISE DUTIES.

Q.—If you favour the imposition of excise duties is it on the ground that no protection of any kind should be afforded to the home manufacturer as against the foreign manufacturer? Can such duties be imposed without raising the price to the consumer?

A.—The question of raising the price to the consumer although often put forward is really misleading. Every individual in a country except the very favoured few who do not work, and live on inherited incomes, is both a producer and a consumer. Every such individual contributes by his labour to the sum total of the National Income although some may work with their hands and some with their brains. Therefore if as consumer he pays for what he consumes, he benefits as producer from a larger share of the enlarged national income. Such larger share need not necessarily be in £. sh. d. It can be in improved conditions and greater amenities of life all round.

In this country such crying needs of the country as education and sanitation are notoriously backward and the reason advanced is that the resources of the Government are unequal to all the calls made on it. A high tariff will place large revenues at the disposal of the Government and its consequences in better sanitation, education, etc., to each individual consumer cannot be measured in money.

The tariffs will help the establishment of fresh industries and expand and diversify the fields of employment to every individual in the country and by larger demands made on it will tend to raise the value of all labour (whether brain or manual) in the country. These benefits also cannot be measured in £. sh. d.

The training and efficiency for which opportunity will be given by such industries to the population of this country is another valuable asset that cannot fail to conduce to the welfare of every unit in this country. This also cannot be measured in £. sh. d.

Therefore even granting that the consumer pays out more in increased prices it by no means follows that he really suffers in the end. But as I say above he is both consumer and producer and so the question itself is misleading.

HAND INDUSTRIES.

Questioned as to his attitude towards hand industries and in particular towards the cotton handloom industry, as whe there he wihed them to be maintained or not, Mr. Madon stated. "The handloom industry where it is based on economic factors will maintain itself. The economic factor being the idle time in the hands of the agriculturist so that profit margin is no question or in special weave where fashion or design necessitates hand work and price is no question. Apart from this, maintaining the handloom industry by special artificial measures is in my opinion neither advisable nor necessary. It would be like insisting on maintaining the bullock-cart at any cost when motor cars are avialable. We know the bullock-cart still exists and it will continue to exist in spite of far more advance means of transport, because it fills an economic want and the handloom too will continue to exist so long as it too is an economic necessity for any part of the community.

As for other cottage industries, *e.g.*, toys the competition is from similar cottage industries in foreign countries and a suitable tariff should help to resusciate many of these.

Apart from such tariff the one thing that I consider most conducive to a great revival of cottage industries is free and compulsory primary education. Without it they are unable to understand appreciate the many minor improvements in their appliances and their methods that could greatly improve production and reduce cost, and therefore when they find that their wares do not sell as they used to they simply, so to say, fall helpless by the wayside ready to die.

As to whether it is desirable to maintain cottage industries or not, I consider it most certainly desirable to do every thing we can to maintain and develope such industries as these are the only way of providing diversified occupation for *rural* areas"

MR. H. BADDLEY.

Mr. H. Baddley, (of Messrs. Allen Brothers), in reply to the last question in regard to the encouragement of hand-loom industry stated: "I see no point in assisting such hans industries, as were rendered economically unsound years ago by the introduction of improved methods of manufacture. The peasant can spin or weave for his own family requirements, but he cannot continue to make and sell at a profit once power plant to manufacture the same article is established in his vicinity."

MR. SAHASHRUABUDDHE.

Mr. D .L. Sahashruabuddhe, M.A. M.Sc. as representative of the Bombay Agricultural Graduates' Association then said. I consider that a tariff provides a more suitable form of taxation for India than direct taxation and if fresh taxation is necessary I should prefer an increase in customs to an increase in direct taxation.

I suggest that all raw materials, manures and dairy appliances should be admitted free; small agricultural implements and hand tools which are likely to be manufactured locally if some help or impetus is given should be taxed to the extent of 10 per cent whie heavy machinery, railway plant and rolling stock that is, articles which are essential for trade but cannot, at present, be produced in sufficient quantities be charged 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* as at present; motors, jewellery, toys and all articles of luxury and those which are likely to be bought only by the rich be taxed 20 per cent. *ad valorem*: sugar should not be charged or if it is charged at all the charge should not be more than 5 per cent. the percentage charged being on the quantity and not *ad valorem*. Explanation for the suggestion of removing tariff from sugar is given in the Appendix.

In regard to the House Industry witness said:—I wish that hand industries should be maintained, encouraged and protected not only against the foreign manufactures but protected even against Indian manufactures of the big factory products. To discourage hand industries is to destroy the high human character of men and women. An individual with a hand industry is an independent being but a labourer is at best a machine if he is fortunate enough in avoiding all the vices and miseries of a factory life.

Further inquiry stands adjourned till to-day.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD FOR BOMBAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd, 7-30 a.m. Feb. 20

In New York message of yesterday read "eight hundred thousand dollars in gold bars," etc., in stead of "eight hundred thousand gold bars," etc.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

BROUGH BEAT BHAGWAT.

Play in connection with the annual Western India Tennis tournament began yesterday at the Queen's Road Courts at 4 p.m. The weather was fine and play began under ideal conditions. The programme for the day consisted of ten matches in Gentlemen's Singles. Play was conducted in two batches the first batch beginning at 4 p.m. and the other at 5-15 p.m.

The arrangements made by the Tournament Committee for the accomodation of spectators were excellent as usual and the opening day of the tournament was graced with an appreciative crowd of ladies and gentlemen. As all the games belonged to the category of Gentlemen's Singles there was not much of variety in the day's bill of fare.

This want of interest was further accentuated by the poor display of tennis given by some of the contestants. As their ill-luck would have it several players of an admittedly inferior standard were pitted against veterans of established reputation by the chances of the draw, with the result that the victors were able to emerge from the fray with minimum concessions in scores. Thus L. C. Parton beat F. Wood 6—0, 6—1, Syed Hassan beat R. Glover Wright 6—1, 6—2, Kamamma beat A. F. Hood 6—0, 6—1, while H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdli in his encounter with R. D. England was not able to avert the humiliation of being beaten in convincing fashion in two straights of 6—0, 6—0. Such severe trouncing was the order of the day of The only exceptions of matches that were fought out to a finish in sustained duels were T W. Brough beat N. B. Bhagwat 8—6, 9—7, Jeejeebhoy beat R. J. Plunkett 6—4, 6—4. Two other matches in which the score ran into three sets were not very interesting from a spectacular point of view and deserve no special notice.

DETAILS OF THE GAMES.

The match of the day was that between Bhagwat and Brough, Bhagwat won the Gentlemen's Singles Trophy last year and it was expected he would put up a stiff fight against his opponent. It was a ding-dong struggle throughout, every game and every point being hotly contested—but the spoils of the fight ultimately went to the superior tactician T. W. Brough. Bhagwat was game throughouts and kept up a hot pace and at certain stages it was anybody's game. In the second set Bhagwat got a good lead the score being 3—1 but Brough by careful play got level and after a prolonged struggle marked by continual oscillations between certainty and suspense captured the second and deciding set at 9—7.

Plunkett put up a good fight against Jeejeebhoy but the latter's long cross court derives and vigorous rushes up to the net proved too much for Plunkett The contest was soon over the score being 6—4, 6—4.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S MATCHES

1ST ROUND.

J. Harvey beat H. G. Grimwood, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

L. C. Parton beat F. Wood, 6—0, 6—1.

Syed Hassan beat R. Glover Wright 6—1, 6—2.

2ND ROUND.

T. W. Brough beat N. B. Bhagwat, 8—6, 9—7.

R. D. England beat H. H. The Thakore Sahib of Limbdi, 6—0, 6—0.

A. C. Pereira beat F. H. Mehta, 6—3, 6—1.

S. Kamamura beat A. F. Hood, 6—0, 6—1.

D. Jejeebhoy beat R. J. Plunkett, 6—4, 6—4.

R. Krishna beat P. M. Khatan, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will be played at 4 p.m. to-day:—

Court 1.—J. Fakuda and S. Kamamura vs. R. Glover Wright vs. P. T. Clarke.

Court 2.—Y. C. Allana vs. R. K. Sanghani.

Court 4.—M. E. Nigel Jones vs. S. N. Williams.

Court 5.—J. Harvey and D. Fairley vs. J. Vasudeo and P. M. Khambata.

Court 6.—Com W. S. Gray and Paymaster Com S. S. Passon vs. J. M. Mathews and H. R. Cox.

The following matches will be played at 5-15 p.m.:—

Court 1.—E. T. Annett and L. C. Parton vs. Kholhoff and E. Harward.

Court 2.—H. D. Rango Rao and R. A. Wagle vs. S. G. Gore and Lessenburg.

Court 4.—H. R. Dastur vs. S. M. Lahey Bean.

Court 5.—A. F. Hood and P. M. Sanderson vs. N. B. Bhagwat and S. M. Savur.

Court 6.—M. Fox vs. S. Calvacowessi.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A CONSULTING SURVEYOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, February 19.

In the court of Major Thorn, Cantt. Magistrate, Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government, charged Gungadhar Pranjivandass, a college student with offering him a bribe to wit, silver tea set. The case arose out of certain lands which Government were acquiring at Thana belonging to Mr. Dwarkadass Goverdhandass Parmanandass J. P. and which Mr. Nirams had to value. The accused took the silver tea set to Mr. Mirams roms at the culb of Western India on the morning of 8th October and was told by the complainant to clear out. The accused denied offering bribe. The Magistrate framed charges. The case is adjourned.

Sir William Vincent, Sir Mahammad Shaz and Sir Malcolm Hanley were received by and had interviews with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 19th instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Charity Performance, in and of the Shri Krishna Ayurvedic Institution, Bombay Theatre, (night).

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND.

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Mantua with the outward Mails of the 9th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The Mail Steamer Egypt which left Bombay n the 4th instant arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 18th instant.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the above Conference will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m., in the Hall of the Social Serice League, Sandhurst Rd., when a list of subjects, on which papers are to be invited, will be prepared.

"AYURVED'S HISTORY AND EFFICACY."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Drs. Durgashunkar Raval, Poput Purbhuram and Rai will speak on "The History and Efficacy of Ayurveda" Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

"POETS OF MORNING SUNRISE."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association a Lecture will be given by The Most Rev. A. Goodier, Archbishop of Bombay, on "Poets of the Morning Sunrise," to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Lady Cowasji Jehanghir, Nepean Sea Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

XAVIERIAN DINNER.

The above dinner is open for all those who were once students either of the St. Xaviers High School or College. Those wishing to join are requested to send in their names to Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtulla, 138 Medows Street, Bombay by Saturday the 25th instant. The dinner takes place at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 28th instant. Arrangements will be made for those who require vegetarian food. Charges Rs. 12 per head and for a lady guest R. 10.

LATE MR. FRAMJI CAWASJI BANAJI.

The 71st Anniversary of the death of the well-known Parsi philanthropist Mr. Framji Cawasji Banaji was celebrated under the auspices of the "Rathestar Mandal" at the Allbless Baug on Sunday. After the Jashan Ceremony had been performed under the guidance of Dasturji Dinsawji Gharda, and songs specially composed in Gujarati in honour of the deceased were recited by young Parsi ladies. Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, made a speech under the presidentship of the Dasturji dwelling at length on the life and lifework of the deceased.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 21, 1922.

AMAZING.

We publish elsewhere the interview which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has given to the Associated Press with reference to the Madras Government communique and also the message of Mr. Keshav Menon, Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, supporting the allegations made by her regarding the administration of Martial Law in Malabar. The Madras Government in their communique stated that if the allegations made by Mrs. Naidu were "not falsehoods or malicious distortions of the truth, it was obviously the duty of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to lay her information before the authorities in order that the offenders might be brought to book"; they added that "if she will now communicate to them details which will make it possible to identify the cases to which she referred, inquiries will be made" and after stating that failure to do so would "lay her open to the charge of making for the purpose of sensation defamatory statements" concluded with the threat of legal action against her. Mrs. Naidu has expressed her utter amazement at the attitude of the Government. We think her amazement will be shared by every right-thinking person in the circumstances of the case. In the first place when a person of Mrs. Naidu's position makes certain allegations, she must reasonably be presumed to have made them with a full sense of the responsibility involved and after due enquiry, especially when it was known that she had personally visited parts of Malabar and had seen things with her own eyes and heard things with her own ears. The Government of Madras were especially expected to make this assumption because Mr. Andrews, who had himself seen both Kunnath Kathes Umma and Chematon Koyi had had recently interviews with some of the highest Madras officials in the course of which he must naturally have not omitted to refer to these two unfortunate victims. But that is not all. Their plea of ignorance of these allegations is the more amazing in view of the speech which Mr. Mahmood Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, M. L. A., himself a Moplah, made in the Legislative Assembly on February 8 last. This is what Mr. Schamnad said in the course of his speech: "When I read in the papers about the burning of Armenian houses by the Turks, I could not believe that, but now, when I find even the most enlightened Government did not feel ashamed to do worse things against a people who were, unlike the Armenians, strictly unarmed under the Arms Act, I do not see why I should not believe the story against the Turks. . . When I visited Calicut last, there were 5 or 6 thousand people at Calicut receiving relief from the District Relief Committee. But there was not a single Moplah among them, though in the Congress Camp I found about 80 Moplah refugees, mostly women and children. Some of these women had their ears torn and their ear ornaments removed. One young boy had his hands cut, neck wounded, while a small woman had several wounds on her body said to have been inflicted by the police and the military." The young boy and the small woman mentioned by Mr. Mahmood Schamnad are obviously the same persons referred to in Mrs. Naidu's speech. Now what was the reply Sir William Vincent gave in regard to the two specific cases? The Home Member said: "I have heard no specific complaints made not any allegations that Martial Law has been misused or abused there, except for Mr. Schamnad. I am prepared to make any inquiries into any specific complaints that he makes and I have always been prepared to do that." This was said more than a week before Mrs. Naidu made her speech. Did Sir William institute any enquiry into the cases of "the young boy" and "the small woman"? Did the Government of Madras express their readiness to do so? If not, why not? The allegations were made not by an agitator "for the purpose of sensation" but by a member of the Legislative Assembly in the course of a full dress debate on the administration of Martial Law in Malabar. Calicut is not far off from Madras and Mr. Schamnad had clearly stated that both the boy and the woman were living in the Congress Relief Camp in that City? Why were Mr. Schamnad's grave allegations ignored? Or is it that the Government of Madras are indifferent to what is said in the Legislative Assembly? In view of all that we have said, does any right-thinking man believe that the Government of Madras took the proper view of the matter in suggesting that Mrs. Naidu spoke merely "for the purpose of sensation" and in threatening her with legal action, instead of instituting enquiries after what Mr. Schamnad had said in the Legislative Assembly?

However, whatever Government may or may not do, the duty of the people is clear. The only work to be done in Malabar to-day, as Mrs. Naidu says, is the work of healing and reconstruction by men and women of other provinces unbiassed by any communal feeling and animated only by the passionate desire to bring out mutual forgiveness and deeper and more lasting unity between Hindus and Mussalmans. We trust the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi will take proper and prompt action in this direction. The Hindus of Malabar have suffered grievously during the last few months at the hands of some of their misguided countrymen, the Moplahs. The atrocities that have been committed cannot be condoned. But the Moplahs have been more than adequately punished. Let not the punishment fall on the women and children, by neglect. (Mr. Devadhar, in a lengthy communication which we are obliged to hold over to the next issue, says that the outstanding problem is the relief of Moplah women and children numbering, according to official estimate, thirty-five thousand.) And let us not, above all, import a communal feeling into the matter. We are all Indians first, Hindus and Muslims next. The sufferings were borne not by Hindus but Indians, the wrongs were inflicted not by Muslims but Indians. India must share the blame for the wrongs as she shared the sufferings. We must, therefore, act as Indians, that is, as men and women. And the action that is naturally called for is, as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—herself one of the finest embodiments of the spirit of modern and greater India—has beautifully described, the work of healing and reconstruction on truly national lines. We must at once take this action if we are not to prove false to our country.

RAVINGS.

"Recent events in India have, to quote an apt phrase from the 'Life of Lord Salisbury', revealed 'the avenging power of facts over the self-created delusions of politicians;' they have scattered to the winds the clouds of sham and make-believe with which those politicians have hitherto obscured realities."

The devil quoting scripture to serve his own ends has an antithesis in the "Bombay Chronicle" quoting Sir Michael O'Dwyer to serve Nationalist ends. For the text on which we append our remarks to follow is taken without apology from an article contributed by Sir Michael O'Dwyer to the curren "The Fortnightly Review." The article is entitled "Gandhi and the Prince's visit to India," and, as will well be believed, it is a thing of vast ludicrousness. Would the "Fortnightly Review," we wonder, publish, the opinion of a celebrated, but insane, murderer on the Judge, who has convicted and sentenced him to death? Would the readers of the "Fortnightly Review" regard such opinions as the last word on the subject of British Justice? We doubt it. Yet this is what an article by Sir Michael O'Dwyer on Mahatma Gandhi amounts to. His effusions on the Mahatma, cannot be taken any more seriously than those the late, but not lamented, Emperor Nero might have been inspired to write conveying his opinion of Christian martyrs. They are as valuable a contribution to human thought as might be the views on heretics expounded by the Grand Inquisitor of Spain as he watched some Jewish maiden's slender limbs being torn under the rack. But their value is only to the specialist in morbid psychology. An alienist may read much in them. We laymen in India must dismiss them, as the ravings of dementia.

And how seemingly sanely a lunatic may speak is demonstrated by the quotation we have filched from Sir Michael's article as the text upon which to append our comments. What are the facts whose avenging power shatters the delusions of politicians? What are the clouds of sham and make-believe with which "those politicians have hitherto obscured realities"? Sir Michael O'Dwyer says the facts are that an alien rule must preserve its existence by sheer terrorism. We do not quarrel with the contention. But we fail to perceive the excuse for the existence of an alien rule where it is not wanted. Sir Michael O'Dwyer is perfectly right and logical as far as his political mind can travel. That his mind can travel no further is the misfortune with which God has afflicted him. It was the misfortune with which God visited the Grand Inquisitor of Spain and the Emperor Nero—the inability to think in terms of Truth, of Justice, and of Freedom. For the facts of the situation are these. The Indian people desire Freedom. Led by Mahatma Gandhi they work for Freedom. The delusions of politicians are the delusions which maintain that this desire is not genuine—that the Reforms constitute a sufficient measure of Freedom to satisfy the Indian people. The clouds of sham and make-believe are surely the mists—the vapourings—of those who refuse to look the facts squarely in the face. The vapourings about a "splendid reception to the Prince;" the vapourings about the Congress volunteers' policy of terrorism; the vapourings about the sufficiency of the Reforms; the vapourings about Mandates and civilizing missions in the Jazirat-ul-Arab; the vapourings about the "contentment of the masses" and the "loyal Indians"; the vapourings about "forgetting the Punjab Wrongs"—these constitute the fogs of "sham and make-believe" with which statesmen have obscured realities.

But we must not take Sir Michael O'Dwyer seriously. To do so were to forego some much-needed amusement in a world that is all too mournful. Sir Michael is quite an artist in Billingsgate. Not even the leader writer of the "Morning Post" can approach him here when Sir Michael is in the mood. Mahatma Gandhi is thus described in a piece of O'Dwyerism at its best—or rather, worse: "A man who conceals the cunning of an unscrupulous politician, the race-hatred of a Nana Sahib, and the charlatanism of a Cagliostro, under the ascetic pose of a benevolent Mahatma." This of the man mainly responsible for the Bardoli decision. But Sir Michael is in very different vein when he writes of himself as the stern suppressor of revolution. "The measures taken in in the Punjab to bring to justice Gandhi's rebel followers and dupes had struck terror into the revolutionary party all over India!" The "measures" referred to above include, of course, the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre and all the other outrages. The revolutionary in Sir Michael's [illegible] party Congress. And partly on[illegible] of the Punjab administration's "measures" have arisen the rejection of the Reforms and the demand for complete *Swaraj*—truly expressive of India's state of terror. Sir Michael is consistent, and we wonder what that Reformed Minister, Lala Harkishen Lal, has to say to Sir Michael's protest against the release of "the criminals who had been brought to justice" in the Punjab. But the cream of the joke—we mean the article—and the key to Sir Michael's thought-processes is his contention that in India "humour, robust common sense, and moral courage are rare qualities," and "hypocrisy thrives." The moral courage of the man who holds another man's property in one hand and a sword in the other is the only moral courage Sir Michael O'Dwyer knows. The moral courage of the man who courts the contumely of even his own more impetuous followers rather than swerve from the path of Truth, is something not understood by Sir Michael. As for the moral courage of a nation which is prepared to suspend Civil Disobedience despite the gibes and false conclusions of its opponents, merely because such suspension is in accord with the ideals of Truth—this would appear to Sir Michael O'Dwyer to be the strangest lunacy. And perhaps it was Sir Michael's opinion that Indians are wanting in humour, which nerved him to write to the "Fortnightly Review" on the subject of suppressing Mahatma Gandhi. His entire article may be summarised in four sentences. "Mahatma Gandhi is a hypocrite and and a revolutionary, anarchist; Mr. Montagu is a traitor; Lord Reading is weak. Sack the lot." We may be accused of undue levity but while reading Sir Michael's inspiring article there danced before our eyes the picture of a small and very depraved street urchin hurling contumely after a policeman. And if the Great British Public can take Sir Michael's objurgations seriously, is it any wonder that they refuse still to take seriously the determination of a nation of three hundred million souls?

UNDER WHICH LAW?

The arrest and imprisonment at Rajkot of the two well-known Kathiawad leaders, Messrs. Mansukhlal R. Mehta and M. V. Kothare, during the Governor's visit to Kathiawad, and their subsequent deportation from the Kathiawad Agency areas, raises the serious question as to under what law the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad ordered these actions to be taken. We are given to understand that the victims themselves were not informed of the charges against them or shown any lawful warrants before they were clapped into jail and subsequently ejected from Rajkot station. It is necessary to know the nature of the authority wielded by the Agent, since the fate of Messrs. Mehta and Kothari may be the fate of each and every resident of Kathiawad, whatever his status and whatever his innocence. As a Kathiawad lawyer pointed out in our columns the other day, if the Agent can imprison or deport at his sweet will a citizen today, without his authority being called into question, there will be nothing to prevent him from ordering tomorrow the execution of any other citizen or the confiscation of his property. Are the public to imagine that the Agent, because he is the head of an "unregulated" province, is a law unto himself, or are his acts in his public capacity governed by any known law, in conformity with the powers relegated to him by the Government of Bombay? The point must be made clear and the Government Department concerned must do so without delay in the vital interests of the public. Only a few months ago the head of the Presidency enunciated the doctrine that no man need be a slave to anything save Law. What is the Law which enslaved Messrs. Mehta and Kothari?

Notes of the Day

A Peer's Optimism.

Lord Northcliffe has declared that he is convinced the British Empire and the British share of commerce in the East were never more hopeful. And this "despite the serious Indian, Egyptian and Palestenian situations." The peer omitted consideration of the problems of Irak and of P[illegible]sia, but doubtless the British public will have slept sounder on the night of the 19th February by reason of its orac[illegible]'s optimism: It is a simple unque[illegible]tioning public where anything out of [illegible]ue island of Great Britain is concerne[illegible]. A newspaper peer after paying a [illegible] returns to [illegible] dying visit to the East as re[illegible]England and professes optimism [illegible]ards the future of the Empire. All [illegible]ust be well since surely Lord Northcliffe felt the pulse of India, of Egypt, of Palestine, and of the Far East as he hurtled through the land in express trains or dined at Government Houses, or indulged in hurried interviews with people like the "prominnent Muslim judge" who pulled His Lordship's leg so effectively. And those Englishmen who like Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall have been in touch for many months with the leaders and the people may warn the British public against persistence in Junker imperialism till they are hoarse. To these croakers the British public turn a deaf ear. The note the warnings sound is discordant since the British public desire only to be adjured to sleep peacefully in their bed, while the Coalition Cabinet, aided and abetted more or less fitfully by Lord Northcliffe and the British Press, run or ruin the Empire.

The Sunday Press.

What is "the long tradition of British rule in India" which, according to the London Sunday journals "any successor of the present Government is bound to continue"? What is the "broad line of policy" now being followed by the Government, which, the London Sunday Press deems in accordance with the above-mentioned tradition? First the trader came "meek and tame" as Kipling described him. He followed a policy of strictly business. Later he indulged in trade penetration. Later still he took to a policy of defexce not defiance—maintaining armies to portect his factories. Then he began to take sides in disputes between Indian rulers. He followed this up by installing puppet rulers on other people's father's thrones. Eventually he dropped all mask of trade and stood forth ruler of the country. Then came the Mutiny and it was followed by Queen Victoria's Proclamation. The Proclamation was ostensibly a statement of policy to guide administrators. Is that policy followed to-day? Ask Moulana Mohamed Ali. Our history of India, in a nutshell almost seems to suggest that the British tradition in India is a tradition of a number of high-falutin' promises. If this is the tradition with which the Government's present policy is described as being in keeping we most heartily concur. For the rest, the opinions of the "Observer" and the "Sunday Times" are entirely in keeping with the spirit of an English Christian Sabbath. Sunday in England is a day when most people go to Church with a smug feeling that they are God's elect and a vague but very patronising feeling of pity for the heathen in his blindness—meaning us in India.

Madras Government Defeated.

The Madras Legislative Council has summarily rejected by overwhelming majorities two Government bills which sought to impose additional taxation on the already over-taxed province. The vehement appeals from the Government benches to the Council to vote the bills to enable the administration to be carried on fell flat on the non-official members, who were fully convinced that the only right and safe way to secure the necessary funds was not by imposing additional taxation but by curtailing expenditure on the top-heavy establishments and by reducing the demand of the Imperial Government on the provincial exchequer. Not only the provincial Governments but the Government of India too ought to be made to realise that radical retrenchments by them are vitally necessary if the provinces severally and the country as a whole are not to be driven to the verge of ruin. Un'ess the provincial Councils, by taking up a firm attitude like that of the Madras Council, force the hands of the bureaucracy to effect real economies in administration, the latter will go on in its reckless career of wasting the resources of the country in the manner it is doing. Our own Government propose to pursue the identical course which the Madras Government were contemplating and will shortly bring forward bills to impose additional taxation to the tune of a crore. The Council ought to set its face against such a ruinous proposal. The Government have not yet effected any retrenchments worth the name as is evidenced by the financial statement introduced yesterday, and until that is done they have no right to ask the people of this Presidency to shoulder additional burdens of taxation.

The Logical Way.

The Editor [illegible] of the "Janmabhumi" of Masulip[illegible]atam relates that while on his way back from the Ahmedabad Session of the Congress he was an involuntary auditor of the following interesting dialogue between an educational inspector and his assistant in respect of schools in the Surat and Nadiad Districts:—

"What do you do, if you capture the schools but they become empty?" was the query. "We shall still run them", was the reply. "What is your strength now?" "Seven hundred." "What was the former strength?" "Fifteen hundred." "And after the vacation ends, what will be your strength—zero?" The assistant blinked and said after a while, "We shall prosecute the parents." "Why?" "Education is made compulsory in Surat." "But they are going to some school?" "No, they must attend a recognized school."

By suppressing the Surat and Ahmedabad Municipalities the Government of Bombay have hastened the materialisation of the anticipations of their worthy servants regarding the dwindling of attendance at the schools in their charge. If Government are consistent and wish to pursue the struggle to the logical extreme, they have no alternative but to prosecute the parents under the Compulsory Education Act.

"FIRST FRUITS" OF REFORM ERA.

BOMBAY'S STARVATION BUDGET.

DEFICIT OF OVER TWO CRORES.

PROPOSED NEW TAXATION OF A CRORE

AMUSEMENTS, STAMPS AND COURT FEES TO BE TAPPED.

The Budget of the Government of Bombay for 1922-23 together with the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1921-22 was presented to the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday. The position as disclosed in the Budget is as follows :—

The total recipts during the current financial year are estimated at 1343 lakhs, while the total expenditure is estimated at 1561 lakhs. The estimated deficit, thus, will be 213 lakhs. In the year 1922-23 the total receipts are expected to amount to 1427 lakhs and the total expenditure, to 1545 lakhs, the estimated deficit being 118 lakhs. The budget may truly be described as a starvation budget as most of the "Nation Building" departments receive little more than a dole each to prolong their existence. The establishments eat up most of the revenues. No traces of retrenchment worth the name in any of the top-heavy departments are visible in the budget. The Government propose to tide over the situation by levying a new tax on amusements and by raising the existing stamp and court fees. A crore of rupees are expected to accrue from these taxes. The Government also propose to raise a loan of 2 crores.

The first session of the Bombay Legislative Council began yesterday, in the Town Hall and almost one year has rolled by since the Council met there the last time.

A few changes have been made in the seating arrangement. The Presidents dais is reduced in size, but not in outward dignity. The Press is, however, placed at a great disadvantage. The representatives of Press can hear but little of what takes place in the Council. If the arrangements were bad last year, they are worse now. If it were the intention of the Council to hold its meetings *in camera* no better arrangements could have been made. Half the members sit with their backs towards the Press and the other half facing them, but at a distance. The result is the Press cannot hear either side. It appears for the sake of the speakers guests the Press has been sacrificed.

After questions had been answered, Mr. Lawrence introduced the Budget for 1922-23. It was a dreary process this and the House naturally took advantage of it and many of the members disappeared to take their cup of tea. The speech was full of "purple patches" and was bubbling with the righteous indignation characteristic of all highly paid officials who always look at things from a happy eminence with rose-coloured glasses. Mr. Lawrence said "the transfer of power had been more complete than is yet realised by many" and he scathingly condemned the "vociferous declarations" of the agitators who said the change was small. But he laid the soothing unction to his wounded heart that there were many "courageous" members who had done their best to combat the insidious doctrines which lead to anarchy and chaos. He lectured the Council on the perfections of the Government and said the members might look in the world around but nowhere would they find another Government which combined so many features of socialism and came so near in certain aspects to communism". Who will say after this that the "insidious doctrines" of Bolshevists have not crossed the Indian borders and made a great havoc among the members of the Heaven born Service. Here, it was stated, everything belonged to the State (and belonging to the people)—land, forests canals etc.—but what about the poor, toiling, half-starved millions? The bump or egotism of the Finance Member must have had an exceptionally lusty growth, when he could make these statements. It is useless to go into all his self-praise and it is better to return to concrete facs.

The blessings of the reforms have been too heavy a burden for the people and they would rather decline them with thanks, provided of course, the inflated expenditure was also cut down. Famine had cost Rs. 23 lakhs extra; unrest 12 lakhs extra for Police; Royal visit 10 lakhs loss on exchange 8½ lakhs; and forest operations 8 lakhs—more than half a crore of extra expenditure. The increased emoluments to officials have cost the people three crores—of this 30 lakhs are for Provincial services and 30 lakhs for All India Services. New taxation was proposed to meet the deficit, which would yield a crore of rupees—this was to come in the shape of increased of taxation on stamps and court fees and amusements.

There was some discussion at the end of the day as to whether they should meet at 2 p.m. or earlier for the convenience of the J. P.'s who had to vote at the Municipal Hall. Eventually it was decided to sit at the usual hour of 2 p.m.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday. Sor N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

After the new members had taken their oath the President announced the following panel of chairmen. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. H. P.. W. Macnagter, Rao Bahadur G.K. Sathe and Mr. Haveliwalla The questions were then answered—the particular executive councillor or the Minister reading the printed questions named by the members.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani raised a point of order that the budget ought to have reached the hands of members 14 days before presentation, but in this case he had received the estimates only on the 16th. It was impossible for them to go through the estimates properly and he wanted the President's ruling. The Finance Member's answer was not heard at the Press table. The President said he must protect the rights of members, but in this case he circumstances were not ordinary and he allowed the Finance Member to introduce the estimates.

Mr. Lawrence then introduced the Budget Estimates for 1922-23.

The following is the text of the speech by the Hon. Finance Member in introducing the Budget Estimates for 1922-23 of the Government of Bombay:—

I rise to ask leave to introduce the Budget for the coming year 1922-23; and in doing so it is my duty to review briefly the salient features of the finance of the current year; and since Finance touches every branch of the administration, I must attempt, with however inadequate resources, to give a connected story of the whole.

It is a grave and solemn occasion, a review of the first year of the Reformed Government. If we are to judge things in their true perspective, we must raise our eyes and look on the progress of the world around. We must consider the many conflicting forces which affect the welfare of the people; and then we may hope to arrive at a well-balanced decision whether the policies pursued by this Government have been rightly directed, and whether they can be raised to a higher standard either in ideals or in execution.

CHANGES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

2. The orderly motion of our lives has been so slightly disturbed that few people give more than a passing thought to the tragic suffering that is now being endured in most countries of the world. Famine in Russia and China, War in Asia Minor, financial collapse in Austria and Central Europe, unemployment in the United States or England, do not seriously afflict us. It is natural that things close at hand should touch us more nearly, and we are apt to confine our attention to such matters as the trade depression in Bombay, the rise and fall of exchange by 100 or 50 per cent. in the last two years, the creation and collapse of sudden personal fortunes. We prefer not to let our thoughts dwell on the passions which rage beneath the fair surface of our life. We resent the riots which, too frequently of late, have lifted, so to speak, the lid of the Cauldron and given us a glimpse of the inferno inside. It has been the custom in this country to expect Government to see to these things; to leave peaceful citizens free to pursue their business, and to relieve them of all responsibility. This year marks a change in the course of the ship of State. This year a great measure of responsibility for their own welfare has been placed upon the citizens.

3. The transfer of power has been more complete than is yet realised by many. A certain section of the people are vociferous in their declamations that this change is a small thing; and most men who are better informed are content to hold their peace. To the honour of this House be it said that there are many courageous Members who have spoken out, and have not spared themselves in combating the insidious doctrines that lead to anarchy and chaos. In this [illegible] so much to astonish from [illegible] to the lawless spirit which has been engendered.

7. On a general survey of the situation, then, I submit that we have great cause for thankfulness and good ground for confidence in the future. Our people have stood firm against the seductions of agitators. Our public servants of every grade have repelled all attacks upon their loyalty; although, to use a well-worn metaphor, we have changed horses in the middle of a river, a river with a strong current raging and full of quicksands, we have performed that operation successfully.

8. The House is aware that Government propose to ask them to sanction some additional taxation. Finance is often said to be the acid test of autonomy. The imposition of taxation is certainly a difficult decision for any legislative body. Government debated the question last year whether they should ask this House to increase their resources then, but thought that it would not be fair to place this problem before the House at their very first session, and they determined to draw on their balances in the current year some 80 lakhs of rupees.

SUMMARY OF FIGURES.

I may summarise the figures very concisely as follows:—

Current year.	Opening balance.	300 lakhs.
	Receipts.	1,348 lakhs.
	Expenditure.	1,561 lakhs.
	Deficit.	213 lakhs.
	Closing balance.	87 lakhs.
1922-23.	Opening balance.	87 lakhs.
	Receipts.	1,427 lakhs.
	Expenditure.	1,545 lakhs.
	Deficit.	118 lakhs.
	Closing balance.	—31 lakhs.

We propose to change this minus balance into a plus balance of 69 by the levy of taxation to the extent of one crore.

9. These figures are exclusive of the operations of the Development Department. They are also exclusive of expenditure which has been financed in the current year from loans of 90 lakhs and which is intended to be financed from loans in the coming year of 2 crores: such loan expenditure being in the current year entirely productive, and in the coming year being undertaken both for productive and unproductive purposes. Where the expenditure is for unproductive purposes, provision is made both for interest and sinking fund, and the purposes relate to permanent works of improvement.

10. I wish to lay emphasis on the point that our difficulties are due, not to more lavish expenditure, but to a diminution of revenue. It is true that the course of the year brought us certain unexpected demands, for which we had no provision or insufficient provision in the Budget.

For instance. Famine. I have already stated that owing to the late arrival of the rains the operations were prolonged. These cost us Rs. 23 lakhs above our provision of 10.

We are now liable to bear the loss on exchange on our payments in England, and thereby lost 8½ lakhs.

Unrest cost us another 12 lakhs on Police; the Royal Visit 10 lakhs; and expansion of Forest operations 8 lakhs—a total of unforeseen expenditure of half a crore.

As I explain in paragraph 18 below our decrease of revenue came to 122 lakhs; the combined figures thus representing a further draft on our balances of 150 lakhs together with an additional loan for Famine Takavi of 20 lakhs.

There is one small point which, to avoid misapprehension, I should perhaps explain here. The Budget shows a decrease of 93 lakhs under Excise. In fact 40 lakhs of excise revenue due for the current year were paid in the last days of March 1921 and were credited in the last year's accounts. If this had not been done, our accounts would have shown an opening balance of 260 lakhs and a current year revenue of 13,88, and the falling off of revenue would be reduced to 82 lakhs, a falling off of 6 per cent. only.

REFORMS—BEFORE AND AFTER.

11. Before I come to a review of the new Budget, I think that the Council would be interested in a brief comparison of our present financial relations with the Government of India with those which existed before the Reforms. Radical changes were introduced as the result of the investigations and report of the Committee pre-

(Continued on next page.)

BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

1921-1922

Opening Balance	300 Lakhs.
Receipts	1,348 ,,
Expenditure	1561 ,,
Deficit	213 ,,
Closing Balance	87 ,,

1922-1923

Opening Balance . ..	87 Lakhs.
Receipts	1,427 ,,
Expenditure	1,545 ,,
Deficit	118 ,,
Closing Balance	31 ,,
Proposed Additional Taxation	100 ,,
,, New Loan	200 ,,

SITUATION

RELAXATION OF TENSION.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m. Feb. 20.

The tension in Ireland has been further relaxed by the official news that the Viceroy has ordered the release of a party of Sinn Feiners, whose arrest by the Ulster authorities, while they were alleged to be proceeding to a football match in Londonderry, has been the cause of such agitation in South Ireland.

On the other hand, Mr. Collins has ordered the release of eighteen more Ulster men who were kidnapped.

FIVE PER CENT EXCHEQUER BONDS.

A REUTER'S CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19,
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

Reuter's Bombay Agency issues the following:—

Cancel our message issued yesterday evening regarding redemption of five per cent. exchequer bonds and substitute the following:—

The Bank of England has announced that the holders of five per cent. Exchequer Bonds, due on April 1st, instead of redemption, may receive allotment of three and a half per cent. Conversion Loan at the rate of hundred and thirty-six for each hundred pounds sterling of the nominal Exchequer Bonds then payable.

COMMUNIST EXTREMISTS' METHODS.

DENOUNCED BY A LABOUR LEADER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The labour leader, Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at Sheffield, denounced in the most emphatic manner the methods of the Communist extremists, who, he said, were paid by Russian money. Mr. Thomas announced his intention of publishing details in his possession on this subject.

Mr. Thomas thought that victory of the Labour representative at Clayton showed that if the tactics of the Communists could be counteracted, the Labour Party would sooner or later be called upon to govern the country.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

Johannesburg.—The Chamber of Mines has submitted the names for the proposed nominee on the Government's Conciliation Board to inquire into the questions connected with the strike, but the Men's Federation are declining to take similar action, and have reaffirmed their rejection of the Prime Minister's proposals for restricted amount. The work is now proceeding in the mines by the miners who feel willing to work, a few of whom have been assaulted by the strikers. The latters' wives led the attacks. Thirteen arrests have been made, including three women.

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY INTERVIEWED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Horatio Bottomley, interviewed by a representative of the "Sunday Illustrated," explained that he had not entered the witness box in the Bigland case because his counsel was of opinion that none of the allegations against him had any bearing on the charges of incitement, and advised him to await the conclusion of the inquiry into the Victory Bonds Club. Also he did not desire to give the defence an opportunity of throwing more mud.

BOTTOMLEY VERSUS BIGLAND.

BOTTOMLEY PROMISES STIRRING DEVELOPMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd, at 11-15 p.m. Feb. 20th

The position of Mr. Horatio Bottomley in view of the extraordinary unrefuted allegations made by Mr. Bigland has aroused the widest interest and is the subject of some very blunt newspaper criticism. While making it clear that the accusations against Mr. Bottomley have not been investigated and are not yet proved, the papers insist that the matter cannot possibly rest where it is and call on Mr. Bottomley without delay thoroughly to vindicate his reputation. Mr. Bottomley has issued a further statement declaring there will be remarkable developments within next few days regarding the charges "sprung upon him" and announcing his intention to avail himself of every process of law to elucidate the true facts.

FAR EASTERN OUTLOOK.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S TRIBUTE TO FRANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

Marseilles.—Replying to the address of welcome on his arrival from Egypt Viscount Northcliffe expressed his admiration for the French colonisation of Indo-China.

Lord Northcliffe declared that he was convinced that despite the serious Indian, Egyptian and Palestinian problems, the British Empire and the British share in the commerce of the Far Eastern countries was never relatively more hopeful.

The condition of France was second in the colonising power of the world. She had territories which were models of organisation, but some of them were insufficiently known to the British or to the French themselves.

Lord Northcliffe further considered that Britain was easily the first in trade in China and elsewhere in the Far East.

CUSTOMS REVENUE FROM IRAQ

SATISFACTORY RETURNS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

The Colonial Office states that the approximate annual net revenue from Iraq customs and administration for 1921-22 is £1,622,000 sterling, compared with:
£1,426,000 in 1920-21, and:
£114,000 in 1915-16.

BRITISH COMMUNITY PERTURBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

Cairo.—Mr. Aldred Brown has died. It is understood that two *effendim* unsuccessfully attempted to arrest Brown's assailant who fired at them. Mr. Peach, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer of the State Railway was walking home when two men in native dress shot him with revolvers, but without serious result. The assailants escaped and no clue is held as to their identy.

The authorities are gravely turning their attention to the new campaign of outrages on British civilians—four having taken place in the past three days. The murder of Mr. Brown, one of the oldest British residents in Cairo, has cast a gloom over the British community. Mr. Brown was shot in the stomach in the street early in the afternoon in the presence of a number of passers-by. The messenger who was with Mr. Brown, was wounded in the hand. The assailant escaped.

THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

VIEWS OF CZECHOSLOVAK PREMIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd, at 11-15 p.m. Feb. 20th

A have message from Paris quotes the interview given by the Czechoslovak Premier M. Benes to "Le Journal" in which he is reported to have said that nothing satisfactory was to be expected from the Genoa Conference if it were unduly hurried and that the programme scould be carefully considered. M. Benes added that no plan for the reconstruction of Europe could be successful without the co-operation of France and England.

OUTCOME OF NEW YORK KINEMA DISASTER

SEVEN THEATRES TO BE CLOSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 20.

Washington.—Arising from the Knickerbooker Kinema disaster, the authorities have ordered seven theatres to be closed as an outcome of engineers' inspection.

RELEASE OF FATWA PRISONERS.

CONDITION PRECEDENT TO ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHALOO, BIJNOR, Feb. 18.

The Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Jhaloo, Bijnor, wires:—

In view of the Bardoli resolutions the prospects of the Round Table Conference are becoming brighter. This meeting of the Jhaloo Khilafat Committee urges upon the All-India Congress Committee the view that Mohamadans cannot be satisfied unless the *fatwa* prisoners are released and request that the Committee may press the release as an essential preliminary to any negotiations. The All-India Khilafat Committee has been requested to take up the question seriously.

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, Sir Mahammad Shafi and Sir Malcolm Hanley had the honour of being received by and having interviews with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 19th instant.

MRS. NAIDU'S REJOINDER.

NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED BY GOVT. THREATS.

WORK OF HEALING.

THE ONLY NEED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu interviewed in connection with Madras Government communique expressed her utter amazement at misleading impression which she said it had created she asserted that she was perfectly aware that some of highest Government officials of Madras were made fully aware of facts referred to in communique by an unimpeachable and entirely disinterested person. She made the facts public for first time in her speech at Madras regarding some of atrocities for which, according to her, the Martial law at Malabar was responsible. She said she was no more to be frightened by the threats on part of Government into either silence or withdrawal of her statements regarding Malabar than she was over the Punjab crimes, especially in reference to women. In case of the Punjab she depended on evidence brought to light by the Congress Committee, but in the case of Malabar she had taken the trouble to make personal investigation to verify rumours which she had been hearing. This could be easily corroborated by responsible political leaders who accompanied her to Calicut..

HER STAND AS AN N. C. .O.

She declared that as a non-co-operator she had no responsibility towards Government, but it was incumbent on her to lay facts before public at the first opportunity. She said if Government was really anxious to bring offenders to book they could have no difficulty in identifying specific cases mentioned by her as well as others who had passed through brutalities and were now receiving relief under Congress and Khilafat organisations. She said these cases had been seen not only by herself and her companions but could be still see nby anyone wished to do so. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu further remarked that she did not know whether English or Indian soldiers were concerned but she held Martial law responsible for what had happened Mrs. Naidu added that the only work to be done in Malabar to-day was the work of healing and reconstruction by men and women of other provinces unbiassed by any communal feeling and animated only by the passionate desire to bring out mutual forgiveness and deeper and more lasting unity between Hindus and Mussalmans.

MRS NAIDU'S ALLEGATIONS.

MR. MENON'S SUPPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Mr. Keshav Menon, Secretary Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, wires to support the statements made by Mrs. Naidu in connection with martial law administration in Malabar:—

"My attention was drawn to a Press communique: issued by the Government of Madras and published in the "Hindu" and the "Swarajya" regarding certain allegations made by Mrs. Naidu about the Martial law Administration in Malabar in the course of her speech at the Madras Beach. I have also gone through the said speech as reported in the "Hindu" of the 16th instant very carefully. Mrs. Naidu must have made the statements regarding the unfortunate woman and the innocient boy mentioned in the Government communique basing them entirely on the information that I supplied her during her short stay at Calicut on the 12th instant. The young woman referred to in the speech is one Kunnath Katheesa Umma, aged about 30, who is now in Calicut living in Moideen katety's house in Kottaparambo near the women's and children's hospital. She is a widow and was living in her sister's house in Elanniyil. One day about the end of November some soldiers entered the house and asked for its male members. Katheesa was alone in the house at that time. She said she did not know where they had gone. On saying this she was bayoneted. She cried out but no body came to her help. She spent a miserable night all alone in the house and left it the next day for Feroke. Some kind friend put her in a hut along with another woman and sent them to Calicut. I saw her two days after her arival at Calicut and she narrated to me personally the story as told above. Ever since she has been under the care of the Congress Relief Committee. She is still in bed and has not yet fully recovered from the attack. Perhaps the woman referred to by Mr. Mahomed Schmuad Saheb Bahadoor in his speech in the Legislation Assembly is the same Katheesa Umma. The boy mentioned by Mrs. Naidu is Cheenatan Moyi aged about 11 of Arikkot. (The facts of this particular case have already appeared.—Editor "Bombay Chronicle.") His photo was taken at the Congress Office in my presence. The story of his loss of hands was given to me by the boy himself and he repeated the same before Mr. Andrews who also saw him during his stay at Calicut. The boy was not in Calicut at the time of Mrs. Naidu's visit so I could show her only his photograph. Mr. Andrews had seen both of these unfortunate victims but Mrs. Naidu could see only the woman. The authorities, if they like can make enquiries and satisfy themselves and the public about the truth of these allegations.

'FIRST FRUITS" OF REFORM ERA.

(Continued from previous page.)

ed over by Lord Meston in 1920; and if we may judge from debates in other Councils, it would appear that these radical changes have given satisfaction to no province. It is public news that this Government has protester strongly from the very first. Our protests have led to some modification of the conditions, but we are by no means satisfied, and are making further representations to the Government of India.

It is an intricate negotiation, and difficult to explain in a few words. The crux may be stated to be the exchange of Land Revenue for Income Tax. We used to share these two sources with the Government of India. In 1919-20 each produced about 4 crores of revenue. On the face of it it seemed a fair exchange to give the whole of the income tax to the Government of India and the whole of the land revenue to the Government of Bombay. We protested that the income tax was a rapidly expanding source of revenue, while land revenue could only expand slowly; but we were overruled.

12. Under other heads too, important changes were made. Formerly, while some few heads of revenue and expenditure such as Customs, Salt, Railways, were assigned to the Imperial Government, all other important heads were shared half and half between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, e.g., Land Revenue, Stamps, Income Tax, Irrigation.

The interests of both Imperial and Provincial Governments were thus closely linked; and were broadly based on many resources. If revenue in one branch of the administration declined, the balance might be redressed by an advance in another. This system had been in existence for nearly half a century and although the usual bickerings between partners occurred from time to time, these were trifles compared to the great advantage of a solidarity of interest and sympathetic co-operation.

The Committee presided over by Lord Meston came to the conclusion that this system conflicted with the theory of the reformed Governments about to be created, and recommended that a clean cut should be made between Central and Provincial sources of revenue. It may no doubt be held that it is illogical or improper for the Imperial Legislative Assembly to derive any portion of its revenues from Provincial Excise or Stamps, or for the Provincial Legislative Council to be dependent on decisions in the Indian Legislative Assembly regarding the Income Tax, and there is some convenience in an arrangement by which each Legislative Body has complete control over its own resources, and is not dependent on decisions arrived at by extraneous authorities.

These arguments won the day in the discussions of 1920, and the clean cut was introduced. The main revenues allotted to the Central Government were Customs, Income Tax, Salt, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, and Opium; to the Provincial Government were Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Forest, Irrigation and Registration.

13. It was calculated that this settlement would still leave the Central Government a deficit of nearly 10 crores, and it was decided to meet this deficit by levying the following contributions:—

Madras	...	348 lakhs.
United Provinces	...	240 ,,
Punjab	...	175 ,,
Burma	...	64 ,,
Bengal	...	63 ,,
Bombay	...	56 ,,
Central Provinces	...	22 ,,
Assam	...	15 ,,
		983 ,,

At first sight these contributions appear somewhat severe on Madras, the United Provinces and the Punjab; but this view is modified when the Income Tax is taken into account.

The Income Tax is a source of revenue directly levied in each province; and is the only tax of this character assigned to the Central Government. The accounts of 1920-21 show the following revenues from the Income-Tax and Super-Tax in each province:—

Province.	Income-tax.	Super-tax.	Total.
Madras	112	30	142
Bombay	433	187	620
Bengal	400	182	582
United Provinces	61	8	69
Punjab	55	7	62
Burmah	90	36	126
Behar and Orissa	25	9	34
Central Provinces	34	5	39
Assam	9	1	10
			1,684

Thus Bombay's contribution was more than one-third of the whole.

14. This Government protested, as I have said before, against the loss of their income tax revenue, on the ground that Bombay was an industrial rather than an agricultural province, that an industrial province necessarily had a more expensive form of administration, and was entitled to revenues derived from industrial and commercial activity.

They protested also against the view expressed by the Meston Committee that the revenues that remained to them were capable of more rapid expansion than the revenues of any other province. This latter protest is supported by the experience of this year. An examination of the Budgets of each province shows that while the increase of Bombay revenues is one half of the rate forecasted by the Meston Committee, the rate of progress of other provinces is from 2 to 6 time that rate. The protest against the loss of Income Tax led to a modification of the system, and it has been arranged that for every rupee of income assessed to the tax over and the tehe income assessed in 1920-21, this Government should receive three pies. Unded this system this Government receives no advantage from any increase in the raet of Income tax nor does it receive any sahre in the Super Tax.

INCOMETAX AND SUPERTAX

15. An illustration may be useful to elucidate the system. In 1920-21, in round figures, the income assessed to Income-Tax and Super Tax was 50 crores; and the revenue derived was 6 crores. If in 192223 the income assessed remains the same, but the rate of tax is increased say 50 per cent. the Central Government would receive 9 crores, but this Government would get nothing. If in 1922-23 the income assessed were to rise say 50 to 60 crores, and the rate were unchanged, the Central Government would receiv 7.2 crores, and this Government would receive 3 pies on 10 crores or say 15 lakhs.

But since 1920-21 was a year of phenomenal prosperity; it is improbable that that the income assessed will exceed the datum line of 50 crores for some time to come; and the response therefore to the protest of this Government has conferred a benefit of no substantial value; in the words of Ajax, gifts that are "no gifts and that profit not."

16. This then is the position. Our revenues are dependent primarily on Land Revenue and on Excise to the extent of nearly 5 crores and 4 crores respectively. Then follows Stamps approaching 2 crores, Forests approaching 1 crore, Miscellaneous heads under Irrigation, Registration and Administration of Justice, each from 10 to 20 lakhs, and other minor heads aggregating over a crore; and the sum total amounts to over 13 crores. I put these figures on the broadest lines possible in terms of crores.

All sources of revenue are liable to fluctuations; and unfortunately, our two principal sources of Land Revenue and Excise are peculiarly so liable. This fact has been illustrated by recent experience. In 1920-21 we expected a Land Revenue of 488 lakhs but we recovered 340 only. The arrears thus due will increase our collections in the coming year.. We expect to collect 479 lakhs this year and 506 next year. Our normal collection may be put down at 4 crores.

17. Excise revenue has been expanding remarkably in recent years; the expansion being due not to any increase in consumption, for the consumption of liquor is at the figure reached ten years ago, and the consumption of drugs is less than it was ten years ago. The expansion of revenue is due to the introduction of the auction system and the heavy increase of duties both on liquor and on drugs, which has been imposed by Government in order to check the increase in consumption.

LOSS IN EXCISE REVENUE

I may note here that it has been through the increase of revenue derived from Excise and from the Income Tax that this Government have been able to finance the great improvement in public facilities, which has been provinded for the people of this Presidency in recent years, and of which I make mention later on. Excise revenue five years ago amounted to 2 crores of rupees and reached 4½ crores last year. In the current year we expected 424 lakhs, but revised budget figures show that we shall obtain only 331 lakhs. Of this amount of 93 lakhs of deficit, I have already explained that 40 lakhs are due to the accident that this sum due on account of the current year was actually paid in last March and was credited in the accounts of last year. The reduction on account of diminution in consumption is estimated at 53 lakhs, and the chief falls are reported from the following districts:—

Poona, Khandesh, Belgaum and Sholapur and Panch Mahals..

So far as it is due to the growth of genuine temperance and self-control, the move ment is entirely welcome, but it illustrates the necessity of our rendering the public exchequer independent of such precarious assistance.

118. The other sources of revenue are subject to minor fluctuations; for instances, Stamps fell from 190 to 163 lakhs this year Forests reached 104 in 1918-19 and fell to 87; and other changes represent a few lakhs.

If there should be a combination of unfavourable factors, we are liable to a drop of revenue in any one year of 2½ to 3 crores, and for the sake of safety we should keep a reserve balance of this amount. In the current year we had aimed at keeping a reserve balance of 2 crores. To the loss above mentioned of 93 lakhs, in Excise there have been added losses of 12 lakhs in Land Revenue, of 27 lakhs in Stamps, 4 lakhs in Irrigation, and the balance is down to 87 lakhs. It is our duty to restore it to the point of safety as rapidly as possible.

19. The question is often asked, what is the essential reason for this financial stringency? We have been accustomed in recent years to see balances accumulating and the expenditure kept below the income, so that in the year 1920 there was a balance of nearly 5 crores, which has been dissipated Why and how do we now have deficits in place of surpluses? There are several answers which I will supply concisely.

FALL IN VALUE OF RUPEE.

Th primary reason is the fall in the value of the rupee. When the rupee is worth only 8 annas, everything we buy must be doubled in price. That is a self-evident platitude, but its consequences are not admitted by all of our critics. Every building we put up, every bridge we construct, cost twice as much as before. We have had to increase the salaries of all Government servants. In the lowest ranks we have doubled the pay and allowances; in certain cases where the pay formerly given was admittedly too low we have more than doubled the pay and allowances, for instance, to policemen, and schoolmasters. In the higher ranks we require officers to bear a large part of the loss: we have adjusted compensation so that the subordinate services secure an improvement of pay of 70 per cent. to 70 per cent. the superior services of about 30 per cent.; while the most senior officers on the highest salaries receive nothing whatever. The total of this additional allowance has amounted to something over 3 crores, of which 2½ crores went to the subordinate services, 30 lakhs to the Provincial Services and 30 lakhs to All-India Services.

Now during the War when the most rigid economy was enforced, we kept our expenditure below the income and saved on an average 70 lakhs a year. During that period we spent on Public Works only 80 lakhs a year, and allowed our roads and buildings to fall into disrepair. In the last three years 1919 to 1922 we have spent 6 crores on Public Works, a sum which goes far to account for the dissipation of the balance accumulated during the War.

20. Here then is the situation in a nutshell. Our balances are gone. Against an annual surplus of 70 lakhs, we have incurred recurring liabilities of over 3 crores for salaries.

Under the new financial settlement with the Central Government, we have lost the expanding revenue of the Income Tax Our Excise revenue is threatend with extinction, while in the shape of Provincial taxation no increase whatever has been made.

RAISING OF LOANS.

21. Now the question arises as to how we are to secure an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and this brings me to the subject of loans. Among the powers of financial autonomy granted to ethe Council is the power of financial autonomy raising loans on certain conditions. Formerly there were no Provincial Loans, and almost all schemes of public developments were financed from current revenue. Public buildings, bridges and roads (assets which are now valued at 65 crores of rupees) were constructed from current revenue. The only burden of loans that was transferred by the Imperial Government was a sum of 8 crores for our Irrigation canals on which we pay a moderate interest of 32 lakhs. There is also a sum of 3 crores outstanding which have been advanced to the agriculturists as takavi loans.

We have to complete two great schemes of irrigation in the Deccan, the Bhandar Dara dam with the Pravara canals and the Bhatghar Dam with the Nira right bank canal. On the first we have alredy spent 116 lakhs, and we have to spend 34 lakhs to complete it in 2 years; and on the second the expenditure already made is 229 lakhs, expenditure in future 267 lakhs, and the scheme will be completed in 5 years.

DECCAN IRRIGATION.

22. When these schemes are completed we shall obtain some additional revenue to meet the present dead loss of interest on the sums expended. But irrigation in the Deccan does not pay its way. While we are borrowing money now at 6 to 7 per cent., Deccan irrigation on an average of years is paying 2 per cent. By way of contrast I may note that Irrigation * in Sind ordinarily pays 9 per cent. The Deccan cultivator who is so fortunate as to have his land brought under the new canal, is protected against famine, and his land has icreased in value, perhaps tenfold, but he does not pay to the State even the cost of bringing water to his field. Unless some new system of canal management can be devised it will be impossible teo extend irrigation further in the Deccan, and to afford protection against famine to those other areas which need it sorely. It is important to conclude all schemes in hand as early as possible in order to avoid overhead charges and to obtain a return for our money as early as possible.

22A. Another productive form of expenditure is to be found in the Forests Here we propose to spend 11 lakhs in roads and bridges and buildings in areas fit for exploitation, chiefly in the Kanara district. We have a mangnificent property in the forests, 15,000 square miles in extent which have hitherto been opened up year by year from current revenue. The teak timbr is of excellent quality, and although there are very great difficulties owing to the want of labour and the precipitous character of the hills, the possibilities of development may be estimated from the fact that our gross revenue of 46 lakhs in 1914 rose to 104 in 1918. The boom of 1918 due to the War is over, and to reach that figure again we must improve our exploitation.

23. Another productive loan proposed is of 6 lakhs in connection with certain land now occupied by the military in Karachi negotiations the Government of India are not complete, but we have secured certaisn valuable land for the expansion of the city of Karachi and in return we have undertaken to construct certain military buildings to replace those which the Military will abandon.

LOAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS

24. The regulations governing loans provide also that if the local Government is undertaking any large scheme of works of permanent value, that scheme may be met from loan money. We propose to construct various public works, for instance, Police lines to the extent of 8.6 lakhs, bridges such as the Sheikh Sulla bridge at Poona, which will cost 5.5 lakhs, and will open access from Poona City to Bambhurda and to the new Railway station. It may be of interest incidentally to note here that we have housed over two-thirds of the police force, mostly in the last five years, that is 20,000 men at a cost of 2 crores of rupees, and that for the contentment of the force it is necessary to continue building gradually year by year. For these non-productive schemes we provide in the buduget both interest and sinking funds. The removal of such schemes of permanent development from the current budget is clearly an important reform and will be some slight alleviation of our financial difficulties.

25. I now come to the subject of retrenchment, and I desire in the first place to acknowledge most cordially the value of the labours of the Retrenchment Committee, which was appointed by Government in accordance with the wishes of this Council and which has been sitting at intervals during the last 7 months. The Members of Government responsible for the various administrative departments have also considered the subject most carefully, have already effected many economis, and have many others on the road to action. This is not the time, appropriate to review these matters in detail, but as examples of the collaboration between the Retrenchment Committee and the Departments concerned, I may pointe out the important reduction in the Police Department and the new Travelling Allowance Rules. It has been found necessary also to abandon or at any rate postpone various schemes of improvement which, however desirable in themselves we have felt w could not afford at present. Thus we have abandoned the new Forest College at Dharwar; we have postponed the Tropical School of Medicine in Bombay; we have postponed great blocks of public buildings that were proposed for Karachi and Ahmedabad. Every branch of the administration has been closely scrutinised and expenditure restricted and new expenditure strenuously cut down.

PAY OF ESTABLISHMENTS

26. There remains the question of existing establishments and their pay. It has been suggested that more men are employed than are necessary and that the increase of salary lately granted has been excessive. The reduction of existing establishments is faced with this difficulty that permanent men cannot be dismissed without compensation; large numbers of temporary men have been dismissed, but the vast majority of Government servants are on permanent tenure, and with regard to these men orders have been issued that no vacancy occurring should be filled up except in circumstances of absolute necessity. Inquiries are in progress in every Department to ascertain the work can be carried on with fewer men or by some cheaper agency. In regard to the reduction of salaries, although the general suggestion is often made, definite proposals are seldom put forward. I admit that the formulation of definite proposals is really very difficult. It is necessary to compare the salaries formerly paid with the responsibility of the post and to compare the increase granted with the rise in the cost of living, and in some cases to compare the new salaries with the duties which have been freshly adjusted. Two years ago the Council was assailed with numberless petitions and a committee was appointed to recommend the revision of salaries. In June 1920 the Government issued orders on the report of this Council Committee and sanctioned a revision much below the scale recommended by the Committee. If this scale is now held to be excessive, it is open to the Council to revise the advice given by their predecessors, and any definite recommendation of the kind will be most carefully considered by the Government.

27. I have heard that some scepticism is expreessed whether Government have been in earnest in seeking to enforce retrenchment; and I suppose that no Finance Member is ever content with the administration of spending Departments. But in fairness I am bound to recognise both the difficulties with which the Members of Government have been confronted and the effective results which they have achieved.

Since the new Government came into being in January last year, all the present members and Minsters have had to study the organisation of Departments with which they had no previous acquaintance. It is impossible to effect retrenchment haphazard. Departments have grown up, and have been altered and modified, in the light of past experience. That experience must be studied before a sound judgment can be formed that various branches may be abolished or a new system of organisation adopted. A year is not a very long period for that detailed study, and the fruits may be expected in the coming year.

NO COMPARETIVE INCREASE NEW POLICES

28. It may be of interest, however, to note that in the past year expenditure has not increased as in former years. If the figures of total expenditure be compared year by year, it will be seen that for four years during the War we kept the expenditure below 8 crores; from 1918-19 to the current year we have increase of nearly two crores a year to 15 in the current year. If we omit loans and expenditure from loans it will be found that we have in the coming year checked this increase and succeeded in reducing the total expenditure..

Moreover, in this total expenditure of 1922-23 there is included the statutory provision of 63 likhs for Fomine, of which, given a normal year, we may hope to be able to save not less than 40 lakhs, which we shall then put aside in our Famine Insurance Fund. While, therefore, in the current year, our revised figure for expediture amounts to 1,561 lakhs, we hope to reduce the actual expenditure of next year to 1,505 lakhs..

26. It has been argued in certain quarters that this Council should not be asked to sanction fresh taxation, because, firstly, Government should be able to provide the funds necssary by retrenchment, and because, secondly, the people will not be prepared to submit to taxation except for some special new departure in policy which will strike their imagination; and I understand that the advocates of this second argument refer in particular to the introduction of compulsory education or the abolition of alcohol. Both these points of view deserve the most serious consideraton, and I have no doubt that they will be expounded to this House with much vigour and eloquence in the next few days. It would perhaps be tactically more wise for me to await this exposition and to reply to it at the close of the debate. But I think that the Council would prefer that Government should place them in possession at the earliest possible moment of all relevant information.

I have already discussed at some length the question of Retrenchment. I would now ask permission to recall to the memory of the Council some of the new policies and improvements in administration which have been introduced in recent years; and I would ask them to judge whether our recent policies have in fact ministered to the contentment and well being of the people, whether it is better to continue and bring to perfection the policies on which we have embarked, or whether the time is opportune for any large and sweeping change. The most convenient form of this review would. I submit, be a rapid survey of the activities under the main heads of revenue and expenditure.

(To be continued.)

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. today.

(Continued from col. 6.)

of their Hindu landlords for centuries past, and they held the British Government responsible for their sorrow and sufferings, in as much as their landlords used to trouble them with the help of some of the Government officials.

Mrs. Naidu in the end, said, to Mr. Abdul Ghani: "Send my message to the Hindus and Missalmans of India that Hindu-Muslim Unity is not in the least affected in Malabar on account of Moplah riots. Tell them that Moplahs are sincere, simple and even child-like people who would cling to you with deep love and affection if you pay them only a little consideration. They want to live in peace with their Hindu countrymen. And I have personally seen Moplahs, Brahmins and Nairs mixing with each other freely with feelings of mutual regard and goodwill."

THE MOPLAH.

WHAT HE IS AND WHAT HE IS NOT.

PLIGHT OF WOMEN.

MRS. NAIDU'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who returned from her Malabar tour, was interviewed by Mr Abdul Ghani, Superintendent of the Central Khilafat Committee, just before her leaving for Bardoli. She seemed to have been deeply moved and affected by the miserable condition of the distressed Moplah women. Her heart was full of deep sympathy and love for the distressed Moplahs, whom she found to be most gentle, loveable, amiable and simple. She said as soon as she entered the bounderies of Malabar, hundreds of thousands of Moplahs, men and women, greeted her with the greatest regard and respect and showered heaps of flowers over her as a mark of hightest esteem. At Mogrol, on the border of Malabar, a huge gathering of Moplah Muslims presented her an address of welcome. Wherever she went, she was received in the same manner, and the Moplahs gave her a hearty welcome. At Cannanore, Moplahs arranged, even late at night a splendid procession in her honour, which lasted till about 2 a.m. Then procession passed through Moplah quarters. Moplah man and women came out of their houses to greet her and garlanded her with great joy and pleasure.

One morning she visited a National Muslim School at Baliapatam, which is inhabited solely by Moplahs. She was charmed by the Moplah children, who sang Arabic and Urdoo songs in honour of her visit. The school consisted of 100 students. Thorough religious education was imparted to pupils, and spinning wheels provided. The children garlanded her, and escorted her to the car, with songs all along the route.

At Tellichary, she addressed a large gathering consisting of thousands of Moplahs, and Hindus, and there she had the pleasure of meeting the first Moplah girl of a respectable family educated in English. Mrs. Naidu also visited the refuges camp at Calicut. In the begining the number of refugees, mostly Hindus, was very large, but now it is about six thousands, chiefly Moplah ladies and children, whose condition is so deplorable and heartrending that it can only be seen rather than described. No human heart can bear the very sight of their distress. Moplah ladies live generally in "purdah" and are overwhelmed by untold miseries and troubles to such an enormous degree that in utter confusion and distress, they do not know what to do. Their fathers, husbands, brothers and other male relations are snatched away from them, and hundreds are starving, being deprived of their means of livelihood. Mrs. Naidu's eyes were filled with tears when she related the heart rending account of their woes. At Calicut, she said, Moplah women are provided with spining wheels, and are able to make a poor living, but those of them who have not been able to reach Calicut, are subjected to terrible condition. In the beginning some mad Moplahs, no doubt, perpetrated brutal atrocities on Hindus in the form of violence and forcible conversions, but that trouble ended long ago, and honest and simple Moplahs deplore the action of some mad people of their race but those very Hindus who were the victim of Moplah atrocities, have begun to forget their own troubles in the face of terrible sufferings of Moplah women. She said forcible conversions did not exist now, and Moplahs, Brahmins and Nairs lived with one another in perfect harmony and goodwill.

Talking about Moplahs, she said, they were very gentle, amiable and grateful people. If you show a little kindness to them, they would act like your slaves. During her tour in Malabar, she said, Moplahs showed the greatest possible regard and respect to her, their women clinging to her with love, and their men anxious to listen to her with remarkable enthusiasm. She said, prominent leaders like Hakim Ajmal Khan and others should go to Malabar to their rescue Moplahs were often enquiring from her when she would some to Malabar again, and she promised to them that she would certainly visit them again in the company of some prominent leaders of India.

CAUSES OF MOPLAH RISING

Dwelling on the Moplah rising, she said, so far as she could ascertain from the most reliable and authentic sources, there were two causes of the Moplah risings. The first and foremost cause is the Khilafat Wrong, which has most intensely exercised the mind of every true Mussalman of India for the last three years. Moplahs love their religion more than anything else. Malabar was the cradle of Islam in India. It was there that the first mosque in India was built prior to the conquest of Sind by Mohamed bin Kasim. Moplahs have, therefore, inherited from their forefathers the pure simple and untarnished Islam. They are not in touch with Indian politics, but they keep themselves well-informed about Islamic countries. They are devotedly attached to the Khalifa of the Mussalmans and are deeply interested in the Khilafat question. They fully realize—each and every one of them—what wrongs have been done to the Khilafat. Their hearts were already bleeding becaus of the Turkish Treaty, and the action of Government officials in surrounding their mosques to arrest their leaders added fuel to the fire. Under gravest provocations, therefore, they resorted to violence. Unfortunately the Khilafat propaganda in the form in which it is carried on in other parts of India, could not reach them, and consequently a people, whose agitation could be turned into some useful channel ran violently to the opposite extreme. And who can deny that similar conditions might have come into existence in other parts of India, had it not been for the principle of non-violent non-cooperation to keep people within the proper control?

Secondly they had suffered at the hands

(Continued in col. 5.)

BARDOLI DECISION.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

THE "BENGALEE".

All this is undoubtely good so far as it goes, and if this resolutions can be taken as any proof that Mr. Gandhi and his followers have at last seen the error of their ways, it is surely a matter of sincere congratulation. The Moderate party were never under any illusions as to whither Mr. Gandhi's propagandas leading the country, and well may they claim to-day that they stand vindicated by the action of the non-co-operators themselves. How much is it to be regretted that this decision to produce a calm atmosphere was not taken by the Mahatma a few weeks ago, when H. E. the Viceroy had asked for it for the purposes of the proposed Round Table Conference. It seems that the horrors of the Gorakhpur tragedy have served as an eye-opener. If that be so, verily out of evil cometh good, but we feel bound to say that what the country demands is not a mere suspension, but a definite abandonment, of this whole of the mischievous propaganda of non-co-operation. The Non-co-operators have no idea of the incalculable harm they have done to the country. The reactionaries, here or in England have not been slow to exploit the situation of their own purposes to put back the hand of progress. It is up to all patriotic sons of India to do all they can to frustrate their attempts, by rallying round the banner of law and order.

THE "HINDU".

The horrible affair at Gorakhpur has shown that the necessary atmosphere of non-violence, without which mass disobedience is fraught with terrible results, is emphatically not present over some parts of the country. We are aware that the Mahatma is not the man to launch on civil disobedience unless he was perfectly satisfied that it was possible may, certain, to preserve non-violence in the area of his selection. While it is therefore probable that non-payment could have been pushed to successful issue in Bardoli, we must not overlook two important considerations. One is the practical certainty of the Mahatma's arrest the moment the campaign begins. How far in the natural indignation such a step is sure to evoke it would be possible to ensure against violence even in places which have assimilated the true spirit of Non-cooperation must remain open to doubt. In the second place it would be impossible to avoid elsewhere in India the repercussions of the struggle in Bardoli. Bardoli itself might suffer in peace but there are areas which might attempt to translate their sympathy and enthusiasm into unpleasant shapes. The decision therefore, as we said, is a wise one. We must also draw pointed attention to the fact that the decision implies the suspension of all offensive activities thus going beyond the terms of Mr. Gandhi's offer in connection with the abortive conference proposals. It is no longer open to Congressmen to disobey laws, however iniquitous. To suffer in patience is part of the penance imposed on the country for its irresponsiveness to the call of absolute non-violence. That, we need hardly point out, does not imply the cessation of Congress activity. With wise forethought the Working Committee has provided a constructive programme of work which if less spectacular than civil disobedience will go far unobtrusively to strengthen the foundations of the national edifice. And the programme has the outstanding merit, that, as it is one to which no sensible Government could reasonably take exception, it ought likewise to appeal strongly to those Indians who were apprehensive of certain features of the Non-cooperation movement. Men like Mr. Malaviya may with an easy conscience do their best to help while "enfants terrible" of the type of Mr. Jamnadas may be persuaded to refrain from hindering.

THE "PATRIKA".

But it is obvious that Chouri-Chaura has done what relentless repression was not able to do. Repression, so far as one could see, was only making the back of the non-cooperators stiff and getting more adherents to their cause. But Chouri-Chaura has we think, completely changed the outlook of Mahatma Gandhi. This change must be put to the credit of his sincere and earnest desire for the attainment of the objects of his movement through perfectly peaceful and non-violent means. Jallianwalla Bagh however has not changed the outlook of British rule in India or the recent tragedy at Salonga *hat* in Serajgunge has made any change in the present policy of repression. Instances of forbearance under grave provocation on the part of the non-cooperator are innumerable. They are not properly advertised and being taken as a matter of course, their importance is apt to be forgotten. But the few instances of actual violence, particularly the last one at Chouri-Chaura have made Mahatma Gandhi completely change his plan of action. There may be some of our countrymen who will question the wisdom of such change which discounts altogether the other side of the shield—the glorious one if patient suffering and forbearance. But it must be admitted that the non-violent non-co-operation whatever else it may be, is not certainly a cloak for violence, which not only the bureaucrats but many of our honest countrymen have come to believe. Had it been so, Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee under his lead might easily dismiss the incident at Chouri-Chaura as an exception to the general observance of non-violence and proceed with their already settled plan of action.

The situation in that case would have been grave and with increasing repression, graver still. But as soon as Mahatma Gandhi was convinced that violene was likely to break out with more repression, he suspended his movement rather than incur the risk of violence on the part of any section of the people. It will no doubt be bitter disappointment to him, as it is to many of his countrymen that for a few sporadic acts of violence, the movement which was designed to gain Swaraj for the country and redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs had to be suspended, but it would have been inconsistent with the purity of the movement to proceed with the activities now abandoned.

"THE TRIBUNE."

Now that providence has so unexpectedly brought about a radical change in the situation, the question which every one will ask is, what is the Government going to do? It has had more than the Viceroy or any one else ever asked for. All the conditions laid down by the Viceroy, the Governor of Bengal, the Home Member or by one else have now been completely satisfied. Is it not, therefore, in the fitness of things that the Government should at once rise to the height of its duty and its God-given opportunity and redeem the pledged word of the Viceroy in his Calcutta speech? All those non-cooperation activities which have hitherto been represented as a stumbling block in the path of peace now definitely cease. What excuse then can the Government have either for not withdrawing the notifications and releasing all those arrested or sentenced under them or for not calling a Round Table Conference properly representative of the people? We can see none, and we do hope Lord Reading and his Government will see none.

THIS AND THAT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your powerful leader of the 15th instant gives a masterly analysis of the Western "Politics" and depicts the horrid features of that "sole weapon in the armoury of the exploiters the world over." Your impassioned leader, "self-purification." on the 14th instant set forth, in vivid contrast to this, the sublimity and height of the Non-co-operation Movement. When read side by side, these two articles expound the true spirit of Aryan Culture in words that burn." For an illustration of this Western "Politics" in an Eastern land you have simply to go to the "Times of India" of these two days and see for yourself how vehemently it raves and jeers at the leaders and how unctuously it demands total cessation of this great movement in order to ensure a "calm political atmosphere" (and to maintain the unrestricted exploitation of India by vested interests, let me add). Sir, saturated as the Western nations are with a blind faith in materialism and this kind of sordid "Politics", the decision at Bardoli must come as a veritable surprise to them. They can never fathom the deep, underlying motive that has prompted the Mahatmaji to arrive at this painful decision. His five days' fast will be considered by them as a midsummer's madness, hypocrisy, childish weakness and what not. Where the "non-violence" of the Mahatmaji and the "force" of Mr. Montagu are poles asunder, can there be any question of a compromise?—Yours, etc.

SAUBHAGCHAND DOSHI.

Rajkote, Feb. 17.

WHAT TO DO WITH GANDHI?

The "Way-farer" writes in the "Nation and Athenaeum."—

India is very serious. It seems still a little uncertain whether Mr. Gandhi is willing to be party to a Conference of conciliation or adjustment, or whether he is definitely "out" for a proclaimed policy of British evacuation not from Egypt only, but from India. Much, it is clear, depends on the answer to this questions. Gandhi a religious mystic whose ideas change to spiritual direction which the statesman cannot follow. But what is certain is that this habit of continual flux and reflux makes him a centre of a most perilous agitation of the Indian mind. Non-violent himself, he is surrounded by men who intend violence and resort to it. It is useless to go back on the errors of the Indian Government. The Prince, as we, in this journal, have contended, should not have gone to India at all unless the Government had something definite to say to her which was best expressed through the mouth of the heir to the throne. There was no such message; and it was inevitable in such circumstances that the Prince's visit should fail. None the less, an order to Great Britain to quit India cannot be given out through the mouth of an Indian whose power over the mass of the people is as great at Mr. Gandhi's has become. It is not a question merely of the British *raj*. he civilisation of thousands of years is at stake; and no one could say what would happen if the central Power were suddenly withdrawn or forced out. India is partly inhabited by tribes and peoples of a primitive culture and with no experience of, or capacity for, Government. Our responsibility for these untutored men cannot be abandoned. But if it is to be firmly upheld, what is to be done? No reasonable man would suggest that a hair of Mr. Gandhi's head should be injured, and the suggestion of the "Post"—which has made good half of the trouble in India—that he has committed crimes for which he should be arrested, imprisoned, or even "executed," a thoroughly bad one. But it is only fair to warn the leaders of the existing gitation that, if it should prove impossible allow him, at this moment, to remain on ndian soil, the friends of Indian self-Government here could not resist that course.

REPRESSION IN WARDHA.

(Associated Press.)

WARDHA, Feb. 18.

To-day nine pickets have been sent to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Their sole offence was that they wanted to stop a scuffle that arose among some 70 *mahars* who were drunk. All refused to make defence, to cross-examination or to make even statement. They received their sentences cheerfully.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT OF PIECE-GOODS

The total imports during the week ending 4th February, 1922, of cotton piecegoods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 17 million yards, as against 35 million yards and 22 million yards in the corresponding periods of 1921 and 1920, respectively. The total quantity of piecegoods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras amounted to 1,151 tons, as against 1,472 tons in 1921 and 1,770 tons in 1920.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

PART II.

Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole:—Acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act for commercial companies.

Mr. G. C. Bhate:—Religious instruction in schools.

Mr. Antoldas Hargovandas:—Income-tax as a provincial source of revenue.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi:—Treatment of political prisoners.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri:—Transforming of Urdu training classes into an Urdu Training College.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik:—Treatment of political prisoners.

Major C. Fernandes:—Funds of Cooperative Societies and relief of distress in Malabar.

Mr. S. K. Bole:—Committee to enquire into grievances of tenants under the Khoti system in Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts.

Rao Saheb Harilal D. Desai:—Powers of municipal districts with regard to building operations.

Mr. V. R. Gupte:—Orders of District Magistrate, Poona, with reference to the picketing of liquor shops.

Mr. V. R. Gupte:—Re. picketing of liquor shops, Poona.

Mr. D. A. Vichare:—Ownership of trees on land for which owner pays assessment.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale: Legislation with regard to public, charitable and religious trusts and endowments.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala.—School of research in tropical medicine for Bombay.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji:—Organisation of the Bombay City Police Force in order to increase the number of Indians in the higher posts.

Mr. C. C. Hulkotti:—Placing on the Council Table of statement of action taken by Government on the Resolutions passed by the Legislative Council.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji:—Sanitary conditions in municipal and rural areas.

Mr. G. M. Kalbhor:—Increase in the Mushahira of patils in the Bombay Presidency.

Thakor of Amod:—Exemption of certain estates from the operation of the Record of Rights

Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth:—Discontinuation of the practice of touring officers hiring carts and buying provisions through officers and servants of Government.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi:—Demonstration factory for people engaged in Gold Thread industry.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX FOR BOMBAY

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

It has been decided to impose an entertainment tax in certain towns in the Bombay Presidency and the Bill which will be introduced into the Legislative Council to give effect to the decision is printed in the special issue of the Bombay Gazette dated yesterday.

The object of the Bill is to impose a duty on all payments for admission to any place of public entertainment. The Bill is based on the Finance (New Duties) Act, 1916, which imposes a similar duty in the United Kingdom. It is proposed to tax all theatres cinamas and other places of public entertainment and to apply the Act in the first instance to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad Karachi, Poona and Surat only, with power to the Government to extend it by notification to other places. It is proposed to collect the tax by means of stamps on the ticket of admission and for this purpose to make admission by ticket compulsory. The expenses of collection are thereby reduced to a minimum and any evasions of the duty become extremely easy to detect. Ordinarily every person admitted must have a ticket but provision will be made by rules for the issue of a single ticket for a number of persons who engage a box for the case of a person who moves from one seat to a more expensive one and for admission by season ticket or through a self-registering turnstile charity entertainment excepted.

The amount of duty payable varies from one anna, where the price of admission does not exceed 4 annas, to Rs. 2 where the price of admission does not exceed ten rupees. On tickets from 4 annas to 12 annas the duty is 2 annas. On tickets from 12 annas to one rupee four annas and so on. The scale is laid down in Clause 3 of the bill. No tax is payable where the entertainment is of a wholly educational character, or partly educational or partly scientific, provided by a Society not conducted for profit.

Where the whole of the takings of an entertainment are devoted to philanthropic or charitable purposes without any charge on the taking for any expenses of the entertainment duty need not be leved at all. Where expenses are deducted from the takings but not the proceeds of an entertainment are devoted to charitable purposes the entertainments duty must be levied but if the expenses do not exceed 20 per cent of the receipts the duty will be refunded.

Any person who evades payment of the tax is liable to a fine of Rs. 50 and the proprietor of the entertainment to a fine of Rs. 500.

E. I. R STRIKE SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Feb. 18.

The general position of the E. I. R. strike is unchanged. There is some improvement in the upward direction. An appreciable number of the staff returned to duty at Mogulsarai and also at Jhajha. There has been a case of a local Indian being assaulted and considerable intimidation is being resorted to. The detachment of troops sent to the chief stations between Mogalsarai and Jhajha to enable more essential traffic to be worked in 17 up and 18 down passenger and certain trains on Patna, Gaya Dighahat and Tarighat branches have been taken off.

There is to be a mass meeting of the private servants at the Dinajpur railway station to-day to persuade them to leave service. This class of men left service in considerable numbers at Mogulsarai, but all returned before long and there is no trouble. There is no trouble at present at Dinajpur beyond picketing at bazars, but provision is obtained regularly.

PUNISHED FOR WEARING KHADI

Mr. P. V. Gothoskar writes from Kalbadevi:—

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, the prize distribution of the Sir J. J. School of Art was to take place under the presidentship of H. E. the Governer. There Mr. Jagannath Murlidhar Ahiwasi, who had own the first prize—having stood first in the first year, was present in his usual Khadi dress. At the eleventh hour, when all the seating arrangements, etc. were made, Mr. Ahiwasi was asked not to go forth to receive his prize. Not satisfied with that, his name was removed from the list of prize-winners. No further comment is, I think, necessary on this sort of appreciation.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ON MILITARY SITUATION IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

Lord Rawlinson met at an informal conference this morning some forty English and Indian journalists, who are assembled in Delhi for the Royal visit, and explained to them the military situation in India. He gave good reasons for the necessity of armies of certain strength, both for the frontier and internal defence. He said that the value of a seventy-rupee rifle in India was Rs. 1,250 to a frontier tribesman, that the rifles could be raised if combined 1,30,000 splendid fighters well-armed and that in 1919-20 there had been 611 raids resulting in the raiders carrying off a loot worth 21 lakhs of rupees while in 1920-21 raids had numbered 391. The decrease in the latter case being due to our operations in Waziristan. Referring to the British element in the Indian Army, he said that the British force had already been reduced over pre-war strength in India, and the Indian Cavalry Regiment been reduced from the number 40 to 21. In the month of January, troops amounting to 8 battalions of military had been used to assist the police in maintaining law and order in India, and in the present month, February, military had been called out 24 times for similar purposes.

He also alluded to the very small sum, viz., one hundred thousand sterling that India contributed towards the naval defence by the British Navy.

The Commander-in-Chief was then put numerous questions by those present. Replying to some Indian journalists, he declined to discuss any political aspect and promised to arrange for a party of them to visit the frontier at an early date.

Replying to certain criticisms on the cost of the army, he said that he had done his utmost to reduce the expenditure, but there was a safety limit below which he, as the sole army adviser to the Government, declined to go. He heartily concurred with the view expressed by one questioner that Provisional Governments ought to pay the cost of military moves within their boundaries in quelling civil disturbances.

ARREST OF AKALI SIKHS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

Sixteen persons, belonging to an Akali Jatha, held a political meeting at Baryamnagal, Amritsar District. They are said to have made political speeches, under cover of a religious gathering and forcibly dyed black turbans of the audience. They were arrested by the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, on the 15th afternoon, who marched to the spot with military force and brought them to Amritsar. The arrested persons will be brought to trial under the Criminal Amendment and Seditious Meetings Acts.

A KHILAFAT SECRETARY SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

GHAZIPUR, Feb. 15

Moulvi Wahidullah, Secretary, Tahsil Khilafat Committee, Ghazipur, has been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

RENEWAL OF OPIUM AGREEMENT WITH SIAM.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

At the request of the Government of Siam, the Government of India have agreed to the renewal of the agreement for direct supply of opium at a fixed price to Siam for a further period of five years from 1st January, 1922.

C. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 18.

The next session of the Legislative Council commences on the 2nd March and ends on the 17th. Ten days have been allotted for Government business including mainly the presentation of the budget for 1922-23 and nomination of candidates for the election of Public Accounts Committee. The Hon. Mr. Joshi will introduce a bill to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, with reference to the scale of court fees in C. P. Three days are to be devoted for private business. From the 9th to the 16th, demands of the local Government for grants for 1922-23 will be discussed and the 17th will be occupied for voting of supplementary demands for grants for 1921-22. 3rd and 4th March will be devoted for the general discussion of the budget.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Feb. 19th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 49 m.s. 8 p.m. 4 p.m. and 16 p.m.

Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fahr in		29.913
Temperature of Air	degrees	76.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	70 1
Dew Point	"	67.2
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky		
cloudy = 1)	"	0.6
Reflection coefficients of Air	"	84
Reflection do do	"	71.3
General direction of Wind		
		N.W., E, N.W.
Mean velocity of Wind	miles	200

The opening ceremony of the New Building for the Seth Motilal Hargovind High School (given to the General Education Institute, Dadar, Bombay, by Messrs. Nagindas Motilal of Thana) took place on the 18th December, 1921, under the presidentship of Seth Dwarkadas Gangadas Lapuria of Bombay.

VOLUNTEER PLEDGE

UNTOUCHABLES AGAIN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Delhi correspondent wires that chamars and other depressed classes were present in large numbers to welcome the Prince of Wales at Delhi. What does it show? Irrespective of the talk about removing untouchability, how much has been done, in the line of removing untouchability? Had much been done statements like the one made by your Delhi correspondent and the other day by your Nagpur correspondent would not have had to be made.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee is going to revise the list of volunteers. It ought to be insisted upon that every condition laid down by the A. I. Congress Committee is fully satisfied by every volunteer. The same step ought to be taken by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee particularly in respect of the Maharashtra elements in it. I am a Maharashtree and have the right to ask this. While on this point, I must express complete satisfaction at the answer you have given in "The Chronicle" of 17th February to the Maharashtra organs dissatisfied with the latest Bardoli decision. Their attitude is considerably reflected in a large number of the Maharashtree volunteers. I challenge if there are ten per cent. of them that dare touch a mahar and take their meals at home without bathing. I do not want to name names although I could. Let us hope the Provincial Committee here faces the task.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

FIRING AT MATIARI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the firing on a crowd by the police at Matiari on the 21st July is at last published six months after the submission of the report to the Commissioner in Sind. The Committee who have sifted evidence and examined witnesses on the spot have held unanimously that there was no justification for firing, still the Commissioner in Sind holds the view to which the Government of Bombay concurs that the situation was so grave and full of "potential danger" that the sub-Inspector had no other course but to act as he did. The grounds for such a "potential danger" is ascribed to the fact that that sub-Inspector was directly hit by missiles by the crowd, and that it caused him injury. It is a fact that he was hit, but how far the hit was serious as to order firing on the crowd is not explained by him. On the other hands how false evidence was got up against the crowd by the persons concerned that the "crowd was armed with axes, sticks and lathis is admitted by the Government. The Committee and the Government have both held that it was untrue. On the face of such an admission by the Government itself one cannot understand how they can state that there was "potential danger" and to save the situation the police fired. Government's communique indicates that although it finds in a matter such as this the police ought to be seriously dealt with, (although it does not state so) the Police action should be upheld under any circumstances. Government have thrown aside the unanimous report of the committee which was the only competent body to come to a conclusion. What does this show? The report was submitted to the Commissioner by the Committee on the 17th September and the Government of Bombay issued it only this month. What does this delay show? By this delay the Government have apparently minimised the situation. After reading the Committee's report the only course left to the Government which upheld the honour of justice was to prosecute the Inspector under section 132 of the C. P. C. Let us wait and see what the Councillors who shout from the house-tops that the reformed councils are the only medium for the salvation of any wrongs to the country and people, intend doing in the matter.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi, Feb. 13.

MUNICIPAL DISCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice from the advertisement columns of your paper of the 17th instant municipal notice inviting tenders for medicines and medical appliances. My attention is drawn to a clause in the said notice saying "Any locally manufactured drugs, such as liquors, liniments, extracts, tinctures, etc., will not be accepted by the Municipality."

While the Government of India in their public announcements declare their readiness to give preference to local industries and manufacture we find the most advanced Municipality in India specially barring Indian manufactured goods from their public tenders. If the Executive Health Officer of Bombay is not aware [illegible] that there are firms in this city as Messrs. Powell and Co., Kemp and Co., and other pharmeceutical and chemical manufactures who manufacture all these articles to the highest British standard and test no has no right in a public announcement to discourage Indian-made goods. I would like to know what our Municipal fathers have to say to it. They seem to tumble over each other in their anxiety to vote increased salaries to English Officers employed by them.—Yours, etc.

Feb. 18. S. R. BOMANJI.

At a public meeting of more than 2,000 persons held in Qasai Wara, at Bhiwani, on the 15th instant, a resolution was passed congratulating Pt. Ram Kumar, B. Ram Chandar Vaidya, B. Mohd. Usman, Pt. Prem Nath and Haji Khuda Bux on their convictions. The Chairman, Maulvi Nuruddin, emphasised that the Non-Cooperation movement was most beneficial to the country.

THE WEATHER.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

High Water

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Soft.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	25th Feb.	m 10 49	26 0
		11 22a	27 11

Low Water

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Soft.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	25th Feb.	m 4 58	18 6
		4 42a	17 0

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MON. THE 20TH FEB. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours	Humidity at 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire						
Do. (19th)	70.9	54.0	67		11.97	+8.69
Muscat	76.7	59.3	52		4.12	+1.18
Masirah	..	..	..		..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..		..	..
Punjab—						
Multan	75.7	50 5	54		1.61	+0.66
Rawalpindi	..	..	..		..	..
Lahore	73 2	43 7	68		1.19	+1.06
Hissar	74 0	48.6	55		0.80	+0.40
Ambala	77 7	48 7	57		2.50	+1.57
Delhi	74.0	58 2	66		0.85	+1.48
United Provinces—						
Agra	67.6	38.2	89		1.61	+0.66
Kalapuri	69 0	38 7	82		0.74	+1.33
Lucknow	67 2	38.4	85		1.17	+0.25
Gawapore	81.6	53 7	60		1 77	+0.49
Allahabad	83 1	52 1	71		1.20	+0 60
Sind and Rajputana						
Jacobabad	71 1	45 6	51		2.49	+1 72
Karachi	74.6	58 6	70		1.38	+0.32
Ajmer	81.3	51.0	57		0 08	-0 86
Jaipur	80.7	52	71		0 15	-0 90
Kotah	87.8	51.8	39		.. 05	-0 83
Mount Abu	74.0	57.6	40		0 27	-0.68
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India						
Ware—						
Rhuj	75.5	52.1	57		0	-0 82
Dwarka	84.0	61.	49		0	-0.49
Veraval	79.1	68.5	61		0 04	-0.85
Malkot	91.0	51 0	53		0	-0.39
Bhavnagar Pres	91.8	2 8	34		0	-0.37
Surat	90 0	66 4	60		0	-0.39
Ahmedabad	92 2	56.8	45		0	-0.39
Deesa	92 0	61	33		0	-0.40
Baroach	89 9	0 0	29		0.46	-0 23
Jadora	87 3	54 8	57		0 35	-0.49
Deccan Districts						
Jathalpore	88 9	52 3	54		2.02	+0 07
Sangle	86 4	54.4	72		1.77	+0 07
Aurangabad	88.5	55.5	45		2.87	+1.68
Khandwa	92.0	58.	38		1.70	+0 95
Akola	91 4	57.	42		1 80	+0.89
Amraoti	88.	51.3	35		0 10	-1.02
Nagpur	87.4	55.8	34		2.57	+1 48
Chanda	87.5	52.4	45		1.14	-0.59
Raipur	85 1	47.6	37		0.87	-0.68
Konkan—						
Bombay	84.5	69.3	82		0	-0.89
Ratnagiri	85.1	0.3	68		0.39	-0 55
Mahableshwar	66	72 6	89		1.84	+.11
Karwar	88 9	69.4	87		1.17	-0.87
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	90.7	59.0	88		2.54	-0.30
Ahmednagar	88	58.4	85		2.91	-0.36
Poona	90 8	56.1	56		2.16	-0.64
Sholapur	94.7	61 2	34		0 30	+4.70
Bijapur	87.6	55 6	48		0.34	+0.10
Belgaum	86.8	62 3	53		2.31	+1.04
Aurangabad	87.6	62	20		0.34	+0 20
Nizamabad (Indr)	83.4	60 3	60		2 44	+2.31
Hyderabad	84.6	58.3	9		0.76	+0.36
Madras and Deccan States						
Bangalore	68.4	48.2	76		1.31	-2.29
Salem	86.6	74.6	57		4.88	-1.57
Cochin	88.7	70.1	74		6.12	-2.31
Colombo	89.6	72.4	93		11.00	-11 41
Madras (Excluding Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam	85	68 0	74		2.50	-3.13
Bellary	90	63.2	70		4.05	+1.75
Cuddapah	91 0	72.3	65		2.27	-1.09
Madras	86.6	76.1	72		9.50	-11.07
Bangalore	86.6	63 0	61		4.80	+1.25
Coimbatore	88.0	68 0	67		6.18	+2.72
Trichinopoly	86	70	83		6 63	-2.36
Negapatam	81.1	70 3	81		11.43	18.49

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SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

SEQUEL TO GOVT. ACTION.

CITIZENS APPOINT COMMITTEE OF 35.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Feb. 17.

The citizens of Surat know very well that they are on trial. Their rightful representatives who were elected as Councillors to manage the Municipal affairs under the Municipal regulations have been turned out as unworthy to hold their charge. The Municipality has been suspended and a Committee of Management has been nominated by the Government which consists of 21 members, Rao Bahadur Thakeram Mehta being its Chairman. The Surat people know their rights and are sure to assert them. They are no longer going to be duped. Like one man they rose and responded in a magnificent manner when the Municipal-schools were taken possession of by the Government order by breaking open the locks. They subscribed to the funds to conduct schools. They supplied buildings to hold classes for primary schools and over seven thousand children attend these schools to-day. The citizens of Surat are fully convinced of the selfless services that their representatives put in the course of the last eleven months that they held office.

How far the people of Surat are supporting the national education under the control of their representatives will be evident from the following figures. The National Kelavain Mandal is conducting 53 schools in Surat and 7,100 children attend them. The monthly expenditure amount to Rs. 7,200 which are raised from the people. The aided Municipal schools are attended hardly by 1,200 children, though these schools have all the facilities that grants of money, accommodating school buildings and all the paraphernalia required for teaching purposes offer. The Surat people have drunk deep at the fountain of Non-co-operation. They do not care whether their children sit on floors or on benches or whether they receive all the comforts to which they were so long used. All that they care for is the self-respect of their old and historic city. They have taken deeply to heart the insult that the Government have levelled at them by their act of suppression.

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF 35 MEMBERS.

The spirit of the citizens was most unmistakably indicated at the meeting of the general public held soon after the news of the suspension reached the people. How the Victoria Gardens, which was notified as the place of holding the meeting was closed and picketed has become an old story. The people collected in large numbers on the bank of the beautiful Tapti, and passed a resolution congratulating the elected members on their services and declaring their unstinted support confidence in, and vouchesafing their to, them. The Committee of 35 members was vested with full powers to take necessary action and they were assured of their full support.

The first meeting of the Commitee was held yesterday night under the presidency of the able President of the suspended Municipality, Dr. Dikshit. The decision of the Committee meeting was awaited by the Surat people.

It was a most businesslike meeting. Heat and passion of party politics was conspicuous by their absence and they deliberated with the full responsibilities of representatives of the people when the Government decision has sought to discredit them in the eyes of the general public. A draft, by way of a reply to the statement published by a local Aman Sabha, was prepared. The little assembly contained a number of critical pleaders who weighed the *pros* and *cous* of the situation before they committed the meeting to any ascertion. The statement of the so-called Prajakiya Mandal which represents none else but its half a dozen members or so, contained nothing else but misrepresentations of true fact and was an attempt at showing the public that their representaives had ruined their city, dug out roads, and done incalculable harm during their regime of barely eleven months! A dignified answer was prepared.

RESOLVE NOT TO PAY DIRECT TAXES.

Then arose the main question "how to deal with the situation." After close and reasoned discussion it was decided that no direct taxes should be paid to the Government Municipality. The direct taxes include the wheel tax, the Sanitary Cess and the house tax. A scheme of propaganda work was prepared and the Councillors took upon themselves the task explaining to the people of their wards their duty under the present circumstances. It was decided that education of the city should, in no case, suffer, and the Committee for Education was instructed to pay all possible attention to put education on sound lines.

Dr. Dikshit, whom I saw later on, told me that he was quite sanguine in his hope of the people remaining true to their decision of non-payment of Municipal taxes. There was no doubt, he said, from the number of children attending their schools that the people had fullest sympathy and support to the national cause.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The following conversation which I had with Rao Bahadur Thakoram Mehta, Chairman of the Management Committee recently nominated by the Government, will give the readers a clear idea of the opposite side:—

Question:—What, in your opinion, is the opinion of the general public of Surat re, suspension of the Surat Municipality?

Answer:—They feel quite relieved.

Question:—How do you explain a large attendance of students in the primary schools unaided by the Municipality?

Answer:—The people are afraid of the private pressure, there are a class of people who do not mind where their children go. These, I consider, the reasons why people send their children to these schools.

Question:—What steps you believe, will be taken to meet the movement of non-payment of Municipal taxes, if it comes to that?

Answer:—I don't believe it will come to that at all.

Question:—Don't you think, as it is generally believed, that the members of the Municipal Committee are playing into the hands of the Government, particularly when they help them to disregard the representatives of the citizens who alone are responsible for managing Municipal affairs?

Answer:—There is a large assumption under the question, namely, that all the citizens consider that the suspended Municipality was acting an right lines or that they were acting according to the wishes of the people at large. I don't believe that it did so; and I consider it the duty of all people, who have the interests of the city at heart, to come forward and set their hands to a machinery intended to set the Municipal administration going on correct lines so as to lead to the welfare of the citizens. I do not at all consider that the interests of the citizens are promoted by trying to run the Municipality in the manner in which the suspended Municipality did.

GOTS' ARBITRARY ACTION.

Question:—How do you explain the step of the Government in arbitrarily suspending the Municipality instead of taking action in a Court of Law against the defaulters?

Answer:—There is no arbitrariness in exercising powers which are vested in the Government by a statutes, and I consider the Government would have been negligent in its duty if it had not acted under the powers vested in it by law for the mere fear of their action being termed arbitrary by people who do not know the state of affairs. Duty, as imposed by the statute, has to be performed fearlessly without any fear of losing popularity, and it is wrong to call the exercise of statutory the exercise of statutory powers arbitrary when these powers are vested by the statute in the Government and the Government is made by the statute the sole judge as to the occasion and the need for the exercise of these powers. Further, after the Government gives repeated warning to those who are making defaults it would be simply an illustration of wrongheadedness to regard exercise of powers as arbitrary instead of taking the defaulters to task for not complying with the warning based on a statute. In the present case in spite of the warnings of the expeirenced Councillors these Councillors who had entered the Municipality tried to flout the Government on a false assertion that they had a mandate of the people. I say Government has been more lenient to them than they ought to be by not giving to the length of prosecuting them under the Municipal Act and the Indian Penal Code.

Question:—How do you hope to meet the wishes of the people to whom you are not responsible but to the Government?

Answer:—So far as the wishes of the people are concerned they are desirous that the Municipality is run on sound lines laid down by the statutes and it is idle to assert that the people what the Municipality to be run in an unconstitutional manner. They care more for honest administration than fads of these who are determined to oppose the established order of things.

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF COUNCILLORS.

Rao Bahadur Thakoram Mehta while concluding said: I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity of telling you of what I think of the situation; but when people will come to know in what state of affairs the Water Works is left and the manner in which it has been neglected for 10 or 11 months that they were in office, the amount that would be required to put the waterworks in a safe condition and when they will come to know how many wants of the city, provided for on the lowest scale in the budget, have been neglected they would realise the folly which they committed in sending a band of people who had no other interest in the Municipal administration except to put it in a discordered conditions. It is sincerely to be hoped that people will see the disdom of not mixing up Municipal matters with politics, and will return those people only who will undeviatingly approach Municipal matters from the point of view of pure Municipal interests.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY'S MEETING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The next meeting of the Council of State on Wednesday the 22nd Inst. will be entirely devoted to non-official business. Hon. Lala Sukhbir Sinha will move for the introduction of a bill to control possession of minor children by sadhus, fakir, religious mendicants, and certain other persons.

Among the seven resolutions set down for discussion on that date, there are two standing in the names of Messrs. Sethna and Kale on the question of bringing the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under state management on the termination of existing contracts. Mr. Sethna recommends that notices be given to the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies to intimate that on expiry of their present contracts, the same will not be renewed and that arrangements be taken in hand for managements be taken in hand for mho-tm management of these railways directly by the State after expiry of the existing contracts.

Mr. Kale on the other hand will urge for the appointment of a joint committee to consider and report upon the said question. Further discussion on resolution of Mr. Sethna to increase the number of Indian Judges of High Courts and Chief Courts and also Indian Judicial Commissioners which was moved at the last meeting, will also be taken up.

ARCHBISHOP OF DAMAN.

WELCOME BY BOMBAY CATHOLICS.

A large and distinguished gathering of representative Catholics of Bombay and its suburbs, welcomed the Archbishop-Bishop of of Daman, at the Gloria Church Hall, on Sunday last, on his return from Europe. On behalf of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, Major C. Fernandes, read the address, in the course of which it was stated.

"Your Grace's responsibilities as the spiritual Head of the vast majority of Catholics living in or near the city of Bombay amounting to about a hundred thousand souls are exceedingly heavy. We, on our part, are prepared to tighten your labours by doing our best, and helping in the schemes of improvement already initiated or to be initiated. Among the schemes about to be inaugurated shortly by the Organisation we count "The Bombay Catholic Educational Society," "The Catholic Young Men's Association," and "The Bombay Catholic Women's Social Guild"—three very efficient instruments of social action. We trust that these Societies will command the confidence and support of all Catholics of the Diocese, and we pray that Your Grace be pleased to issue the necesary instructions to the Clergy of the Diocese to back up these and similar institutions with all the earnestness that they can call forth.

"We assure Your Grace of our fullest support to any measures which may be taken for the propagation of the Gospel in the Diocese. We shall be proud to shoulder part of the burden which has so far rested wholly on the missionaries of the Diocese, by contributing to the success of a Missionary Society which may be formed, or by any other practicable means.

"May we, before concluding, respectfully bring to Your Grace's notice the difficulties of the housing problem which confront the Catholics of the city? There is a great shortage of houses, and the increase or rents that has followed on it has hit hard the middle and the poorer classes. We understand the Churches both in Bombay and Salsette own a considerable area of land, which could perhaps be so developed as to provide both cheap houses to Catholics and increasing revenues to the Churches. We submit that, if the Fabricas themselves are unable to undertake any ambitious schemes, they could call in the aid of Catholic Housing Societies for the purpose. We request Your Grace to give this question your early consideration and to do whatever lies in your power to use these lands for the best interest of the Catholic population.

"In this connection may we also draw Your Grace's attention to the fact that the lands owned by the Churches in Salsette are liable to be expropriated for public purposes and may thus be lost to the Community unless they are safeguarded by an arrangement with Government? We pray that Your Grace be pleased to take whatever steps may be required to preserve these lands for the use of the Churches and the Community.

"In conclusion, we hope that this important Diocese, so wisely created by the Holy See, may flourish as a constituent part of the Church in India and that by God's blessing Your Grace may enjoy sound health and peace of mind to preside over and guide its destinies for very many years to come."

His grace then replied in suitable terms.

CORONER AND JURY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The last hearing of the Tramway collision case before the Coroner has not, I am afraid, been accurately reported in your paper. Whereas the arguments for one side have been reported, those for the side of the tramway Co., have been given an entire go-by to. As no reporter was admittedly present at that late hour, one can well imagine the source of that report. The allegation of any servant of the Co., having admitted to witness Yusufbhai and its being heard by another witness Vazirbhai that it was the fault of the pointsman, was strongly repudiated by me for the Tramway Co., as proved to have been untrue by documentary and other evidence. Far from my saying that independent witnesses would not come forward when the Police made inquiries, I said that the very first witness to the incident was quite an independent one and a Parsi gentleman at that, who was a passenger in the car who deposed to the car having jumped on the points. Besides it was proved that the points in question have never been used to let cars from the upline into the depot, that the last sick car taken into the depot on that day from the other point further up was at 9-25 a.m., and the cars that had collided had been taken in at 12-45 p.m.

Mr. Nariman is reported to have taken exception to the Coroner's directions to the jury in his summing up. I am not aware of it. Besides, that would be positive interference with the proceedings as the Coroner has to sum up to the jury and in doing so may express his opinion on any question of fact. Judges in trials before juries always have the right.

Now as to the little breeze in Court over the recording of the verdict of the jury, what really happened goes to show once again that a radical change in the system is necesary in view of the fact that illiterate and ignorant men on the jury render it a farce. In the first place there was no foreman so for as I am aware, for most of them were talking at the same time. When there is a foreman, he alone does the talking for himself and the rest of them. However at the first attempt to get a verdict two of the jurymen said that as they were not present at the time to see what occurred how could they say what really happened or not. This reply by the jurymen after three days of attendance hearing the evidence of all sides—viz., the Police, the Tramway Co., and that of the deceased's relations was most disappointing indeed bearing out the comment passed above.

Mr. Nariman jumped up at this and demanded this verdict of the jurors being recorded. The Coroner informed Mr. Nariman that he knew his own duties better and declined to be dicated to. Mr. Nariman evidently in the intensity of his zeal, forgot that was no verdict to draw up the inquisition on, which amongst other things requires a finding of fact as to where when and by what means the deceased came by his death (Section 24 Coroner's Act IV of 1871). The recording of such a statement by a Coroner as the Jury's verdict would certainly show him to be incompetent and ignorant of his duties as Coroner. Amidst vehement interruptions by Mr. Nariman, the Coroner continued to impress on the jurymen through his interpreter (for probably none of them knew English) that they had "sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence" (Vide Section 14 same Act). Mr. Nariman was told not to interfere and when that warning time after time was not heeded he was asked to sit down. The Coroner then asked the jury to retire and consider their verdict outside the heated and disturbed atmosphere of the court room. The jurymen thought that they had returned a proper verdict and would not retire till some persuasion was used. After their return a Marwari juror, on being questioned by the interpreter, stated that there could not have been a stone for it would have been crushed and not broken into three pieces like that they had before them. Mr. Nariman again insisted on that being taken down by the Coroner. In the first place it was not a finding of fact as to the cause of the deceased's death not even stating whether they believed that the points had been left unadjusted after a car had gone in or what caused the death of the deceased. The Coroner naturally wanted a clear finding that he could base his inquisition on. Mr. Nariman at one stage started to address the jurors in Gujrathi which naturally was objected to by me. Later on Mr. Nariman demanded as a right that this last statement be recorded as the jury's verdict and lost his temper. The Coroner asked him again and again not to interfere but Mr. Nariman was obdurate and worked himself to a very undesirable pitch of excitement creating a very unpleasant scene,—Mr. Nariman shouting from his place, the Coroner standing up in his, loudly ordering him to sit down, both having their voices drowned in each other's till the threat of arrest was given. I call it a threat because it was not ordered to be actually carried out. I do believe that with some self-restraint dignity and coolness on the part of Mr. Nariman, this unseemly *countre-temps* might have been avoided.

At the third atempt to get an intelligent finding of fact, the same Marwari said they could not say what happened. The Coroner losing all hopes of getting any sensible finding of fact for his inquisition, asked them if they could at least say that the death of the deceased was due to a collision between two tram cars, one of which had got on the cross lines and at the fourth attempt they seemed to agree to it. I state these facts to the best of my recollection though there may be a great deal more I may have missed in the turmoil.

Sir, I may state that as a member of the bar myself, I would strongly resent the practice of judicial officers treating legal practitioners with scant courtesy and no self-respecting lawyer should stand any unjustified encroachment on his own position and dignity. But it must be conceded that if respect is demanded for the dignity of the bar a corresponding respect has to be paid to the dignity of the bench. I regret the length of this letter but the importance sought to be attached to the incident has called for a detailed statement of facts.—Yours, etc.,

V. F. VICAJEE.

Feb. 18.

RULING PRINCES ENTERTAIN PRINCE.

"SYMPATHY WITH INDIA BEGETS KNOWLEDGE"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Prince of Wales was tonight the guest of Ruling Princes at a banquet given in his honour at the Maidens Hotel. Covers were laid for no less than 250.

Replying to the toast the Prince thanked them for their hospitality and their kind expressions used about himself. He was grateful for this hospitality for two reasons. First, it gave him an opportunity of seeing the Ruling Princes again. He could not see too much of an order whose services to the Empire were so great. In the second place, there were many Ruling Princes whose kind invitations shortage of time did not permit him to accept. He had now the pleasure of meeting these Princes and Chiefs. On his landing at Bombay he said that he came to know India, its Princes and people. He wanted them to know him. Though convinced of the difficulty of the task, he felt that sympathy with India could beget knowledge. He thanked the Ruling Princes for helping him in his task. He felt he knew the rulers of the Indian States and their people. He knew their difficulties and sympathised with their aspirations.

MILITARY GARDEN PARTY

The Prince of Wales attended two other functions to-day. At noon His Royal Highness inspected Seaforth Highlanders and lunched with the regiment. In the evening, he attended a highly successful military garden party given in his honour in the grounds of Diwan-i-Khas in the Fort. The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief were present, at the party, which was well attended, and included a large number of military officers. The Prince moved freely among guests and chatted with some.

REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged to you if you will kindly gve a publicity to the following interesting paragraph which Hakim Mohammad Younis of Hyderabad had contributed in the "Practical Medicine":—

"Will you please make known to the millions that the easiest and the surest remedy for Snake-bite is tobacco. About 5 tolas of tobacco should be mixed well with ten tolas of water and the liquid portion should be drunk throwing out the dregs. If the man bitten by a snake is senseless, the tobacco water should be poured down his throat, or if lock-jaw has set in, it should be passed through his nostrils. In about five minutes after the administration of the drug, the man will commence vomitting, and as the vomitting will go on the effect of the poison will be removed and in about an hour the man will be all right. It is generally known here that no snake will pass through a tobacco field. Tobacco is the antidote for snake poison."

I have seen also two or three cases recovered by the treatment and if the above statement of the Hakimji is correct, and if treatment be followed on the lines suggested by him, surely many innocent lives will be spared. Will all medical practitioners also try this treatment and let the public know the result of their experiment?—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bhagirthibai Building,
Chikalwadi,
Bombay, Feb. 14.

MR. HORNIMAN AND MR. JAMNADAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A correspondent from Ahmedabad wishes Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to move for Mr. Horniman's return to India. Is Ahmedabad so far removed from Bombay as to conceal from the eyes of a man of Ahmedabad the fact that much water has flown below the bridge since 1919. Once upon a time Mr. Jamnadas was in the vanguard of Indian politics. Now one has to look or him, if at all, in the rearguard. Instead of being the advanced amongst the advanced, he has now become the reactionary amongst reactionaries. He has surpassed even Sir Umar Hyat Khan in crying out "Law and Order." Rumour once said he was a likely successor of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Perhaps Government want a long apprenticeship in reactionism and bureaucratworship before they can forget his numerous speeches in the Shantaran's Chawl. He is in that apprenticeship and cannot afford to remember Mr. Horniman. The only way we can have Mr. Horniman at present is to be remembering him.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

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MISREPRESENTING THE MAHATMA.

DIVIDE AND RULE.

THE NORTHCLIFFE BOMB SHELL.

SETTLE THE TURKISH QUESTION.

(By B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A great change has come over the dream of the London Press, of an India palpetating with enthusiasm for the British Raj, and giving itself up to an orgy of clamorous welcome to the Prince of Wales, during the past few days. For weeks past, we have been assured that all is well with the heart of India, by daily journals, whose correspondents in India have insisted, in the face of every discouraging factor, that the Prince's visit has been an outstanding success, clearly demonstrating that the Non-co-operators are a sect of fanatics, small in numbers and insignificant in influence. The "Daily Herald's" excellent cables from its special correspondent in Bombay have been the only exception to this well-drilled pretence of a happy and loyal India maintained by the daily press.

Not till the "Morning Post" burst forthwith its flaming poster and noisy article exposing the failure of the visit did the public at large, or any section of it outside the readers of the "Daily Herald" begin to "set up and take notice" to use a vulgar idiom. The "Post" is never taken very seriously but, so far as its exposure of the truth regarding the visit was concerned, its assertions were too closely in keeping with the significant facts of the happenings in Bombay, Allahabad and Calcutta to be ignored. A later sign was the changed tone of the "Times" revealed in the article which I quoted in my letter of last week

Lord Northcliffe's Statement.

Yesterday all the papers were compelled to give publicity to Lord Northcliffe's statement made to Reuter's agency on the eve of his departure from Bombay, in which he depicted the situation in India in very grave language, of course, Lord North cliffe's views are coloured by the prejudices and preconceived notions of the particular type of British Imperialism which he has made his own, and, further, by the fact that his brief tour in India has been a passage from one Government House to another, where, no doubt, he was tactfully "fear-led" in the skilful manner in which our Anglo-Indian bureaucrats are so adept. But the fact remains that the the controller of the most powerful combination of newspapers in England which have hitherto been persistent in "doping" the public into the belief that all was well with India, has suddenly hauled at the public a bombshell, in the shape of a message which declares India to be in the throes of a popular upheaval transcending anything that has happened since the meeting and requiring to be dealt with by an entire revision of British policy. What is, perhaps, most ironic in this sudden realisation of the gravity of the situation is Lord Northcliffe's remark that it is "much uglier" than the Home Press seems to know. If the Press has been so lamentably ignorant all this time, who is to blame but those who are employed to supply it with news from India, among whom the correspondents of Lord Northcliffe's own papers have been foremost in distortion, misrepresentation and concealment? Another intensely ironic feature of the papers yesterday was that the appearance of Lord Northcliffe's statement coincided with the publication of Mr. Lloyd George's gushing message to the Prince of Wales, sent on behalf of his colleagues and the British people, expressing their pleasure in "the deep impression" made by His Royal Highness. It is not surprising that, in the circumstances, most of the papers have given little prominence to the Premier's florid congratulations which appear to most people ill-timed and out of place.

Ignorant Attack On Mahatma.

Lord Northcliffe's statement to Reuter's Agency, as well as his supplementary message to his own journals have no doubt been published in India and I do not feel called upon to deal with his attack on Mr. Gandhi or his amazing plea that the Government is dealing with the situation with patience and moderation. One sees clearly enough in all this, that he has been taking his instruction in the study of the Indian situation from every quarter except that to which it would have been most useful for him to go, for I do not suppose he has any desire wilfully to misrepresent the motives and doings of Mahatmaji and his followers. One is used to misrepresentations of the Non-co-operation movement in the Press here, but even so, it is a little astonishing to find Lord Northcliffe who refuses to have made a most exhaustivr study of the situation on the spot and has taken, he says, 10 days to prepare his statement, suggesting that Mr. Gandhi is cunningly dishonest in his methods, that he attends, but does not speak, at meetings which have the direct effect of stirring up crime. These are charges which would have been very easily disproved had Lord Northcliffe chosen to step outside the charmed official atmosphere in which he chose to conduct his investigations. However, not without humour is his suggestion that "the newspapers at home carefully reprint his (Mr. Gandhi's) speeches as reported in his myriad newspapers. You can judge of their effect." The "Daily Mail" has obediently done its best to obey its master's behest, and after, no doubt, an exhaustive search—for Mr. Gandhi's "myriad newspapers" as well as his speeches—reprints in this morning's issue a brief extract from the speech made by Mr. Gandhi at the Congress at Ahmedabad on the freedom of speech and association. Those who expected to find in it anything that would bear out Lord Northcliffe's amazing charges, must have been completely disappointed.

The Cue.

The cue that Lord Northcliffe has received from his official mentors in India, is obviously that which is, also, at present giving the direction to the comments of journals in this country which receive their inspiration from the India Office. Do something to pacify Mahomedan sentiment and Gandhi and the Hindus will then be left to themselves is what it amounts to, and can be dealt with by promises. The British mind, in its dealings with other peoples, can never get away from the great illusion that the secret of success is to divide and rule. The idea that there is any real unity between Mahomedans and Hindus in India is pooh-poohed by these people, who think that they have only to offer a sop to Mahomedan sentiment to bring the whole structure of national unity to the ground and restore the position of twenty years ago, when the Congress was an almost exclusively Hindu institution and the Mahomedans a pillar of support to th Government. They have yet to learn, in spite of all the signs and portents of th last few years and the realities of the present position that the Mahomedan's share in Indian national unity goes further and deeper than his concern for the safety and prestige of his own community and religion, grave and important as that consideration is. They should remember that the Hindu-Moslem entente and national unity were born before the onslaught on the Khilafat brought about the prevent accentuation of the national crisis.

However, whatever be the short-comings of Lord Northcliffe's appraisement of the situation and the impropriety of his misrepresentations of Mahatma Gandhi's motives and policy, it is all to the good that he has done something to awaken the British public from their apathy, and his exposure of the grave state of Moslem opinion towards Britain, not only in India, but throughout the East and the folly of British policy towards Islam during the past three years, has come at an opportune moment. The whole question of the Sevres Treaty and allied policy in Asia Minor is about to be re-settled. The influences that have, hitherto, inspired British policy have not been idle and a strong resistance has been and is being brought to bear against the proposed enforcement of a Greek evacuation of Thrace and Smyrna, the recognition of the Angora Treaty and the restoration of Constantinople as the free capital of the Turkish nation with the Sultan-Caliph as an independent, uncontrolled (that is externally) religious and temporal Sovereign with the unfettered control of the Holy Places. It is hardly likely that that resistance can make headway, with the almost unanimous demand that is now being made in the Government and opposition press for the carrying into effect of the proposals outlined above. The "Times" and the "Daily Mail" have quickly, as was to be expected, taken up the text of Lord Northcliffe's representations. The former, yesterday, in an article, which makes a complete admission of the gravity of the situation in India, which it so long endeavoured to conceal, and emphasises—as to do it justice, it has done before—the need for the conclusion of a stable peace with Turkey. The "Daily Mail" this morni follows suit with a demand for "action on the part of British diplomacy in Europe" to deal with the causes of Mahomedan discontent in India, which Lord Northcliffe has set out in detail, and remarks that "it is impossible to discern any good reason why we should thus alienate our Moslem fellow-subjects in the East merely to please a Greek millionaire, of whose purposes the public knows even less than of his personality."

Hints to Lord Curzon.

From other quarters plain hints are given to Lord Curzon of the need for a revision, and, indeed, complete reversal of the policy he has hitherto pursued in the Near East. Whether, however, they will have any effect on the obstinacy of the pompous Marquess, who is as consumed as ever in his vanity and self-conceit with the belief in his unavailable superiority, remains to be seen. I have my doubts. Lord Curzon, above all the members of the present Cabinet, which is saying a great deal, seems supremely impervious to the pressure of public opinion and until that pressure finally removes him from office he will probably go his own way, though he make one of his characteristic clumsy attempts to cover his tracks by a transparent compromise.

To go back to the general situation, though, as I have pointed out, the veil has been lifted by Lord Northcliffe's statement and the attempt to represent the Indian people as happily basking in the sunshine of Montagu reforms and Royal patronage, is now grandly abandoned, we are still f from having arrived at anything like a proper appreciation in this country of t' strength of the Indian demand for Swaraj Lord Northcliffe, himself, gives a picture of an India on the verge of a horrible outbreak of violence, in which every white man and woman would be at the mercy of blood thirsty mobs. There is no sign of the realisation of the quiet, patient resolve of the people to win by the spiritual methods taught by Mahatma Gandhi the freedom to control their own destinies on an equal status with the other peoples of the British Commonwealth. As for the "Times," though it has abandoned its former attitude of self-illusion it still banks after a rallying of the Moderates and the leading of the Indian people like good little children to a proper appreciation of the blessings of Dyarchy, all that is needed is to strengthen the hands of the Government of India in its task of firm repression. It tells its readers:—

> The stronger the lead that is given by the Government and the more intelligently firm are the measures of administrative protection, the more will the moderate but vacillating Indians be impressed and reassured, and the better disposed they will be to rally to the Government's support. Lord Northcliffe's grave warning should be taken to heart by British public opinion, so that the hands of the Government of India may be strengthened in the difficult task of upholding law and order and guiding the Indian peoples into a just and secure ap-Indian peoples into a just and secure appreciation of their new responsibilities.

Even a Liberal journal like "The Nation" joins in the grossest misrepresentation of Mahatma Gandhi's position and sanctimoniously regrets that as a "friend of Indian self-government" it could not resist his removal from Indian soil, should such a course be deemed necessary. That evidently is a response to a call from the India office. However, I have dealt with this extraordinary aberration of the organ of independent Liberalism in an article elsewhere, which I have asked the Editor to be good enough to reproduce in "The Chronicle."

CALCUTTA "IN GRIP OF HEAT WAVE."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Calcutta and suburbs are still in the grip f heat wave which is attributable to depression now in the Punjab. Maximum temperature for the past two days according to metereological report was 96,6 degrees which is 11.2 degrees above the normal. The highest rise of temperature reported is 15 degrees excess in Daltonganj and 14 degrees in Balasore. These temperatures correspond to the normal maxima at the end of March. It is expected that there ill be development of cloud as soon as depression begins to pass eastwards. But there is no possibility of ran in Bengal, as depression is too far north. Present temperatures, though high, are by no means unprecedented. Similar conditions existed in Calcutta early in February 1914.

EARNINGS OF STATE RLYS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The total approximate gross earnings of state railways from the 1st April 1921 to 28th Jan., 1922, amounted to Rs. 6730 crores. The budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticiption of the total gross earnings of 87 crores, and the results of the 43 weeks given above, have fallen short by 257 lakhs. The results of week, ended 28th Jan. show an appreciable increase over the previous week's figures. The earnings of all lines taken together are however still below the normal.

MR MANSHUKHLAL'S EXTERNMENT

HIS STATEMENT,

The following is Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta's statement about his arrest and forcible removal from Rajkot:—

> On the 7th of January eight public workers, including myself published a pamphlet re. H. E. the Governor's visit to Kathiawad. We tried to show that weak Princes and officials in order to cover up their weak administrations spent lavishly on gubernatorial visits. We appealed to His Excellency to instruct the Princes, as H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had done to make simple arrangements for his reception. On the 17th January there was a big public meeting in Rajkote Civil Station where resolutions were passed to the effect that if lavish receptions were not stopped the people, although no *Hartal* was to be observed, should refrain from taking active part in the different functions. The meeting protested against the Shikar programmes arranged at a great expense. On the 23rd January the executive committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference gave a mandate to the popular workers to agitate over the *shikar* programmes. The authorities had arranged *shikar* in the lake in Sardhar for His Excellency and his party. We appealed to His Excellency the Governor that this shikar should be abandoned, as religious feelings of the people were very much against it. We did not hear anything whether the *shikar* would be dropped or not; so on the 27th and 28th January there had been big mass meetings where Mr. Manilal Kothari and myself addressed, and thereupon people decided to approach His Excellency to request him to drop that programme. The Agent to the Governor did not like and thereupon he sent for Mr. Kothari and myself for a private interview. During this interview the Agent treated us very haughtily, when the people came to know of this, they thought the *shikar* at Sardhar would not be dropped; and therefore in order to show their righteous indignation but not to mar the grace of His Excellency's visit a *hartal* was observed a day before His Excellency's arrival in Rajkot. They arrested Mr. Manilal and myself without warrant. The authorities kept us in jail for three days. On the 4th day we were released but at the same time an order from the Bombay Government, was shown to us; wherein it was stated that both of us should leave all civil stations and thanas in the Agency arreas. The order being only executive and not legal, and as at the same time it did not show any offence of ours, we thought it proper to disobey it, I gave the Agent to understand and that I was permanent resident of Rajkot Civil Station for the last seven years and therefore I could not leave my home unless the order was legal and showed our offence. We took advice of Mahatma Gandhiji and he advised us to defy the order. We defied the order and remained in the Civil Station despite the order. We then went to Bardoli for Mahatmaji's advise and he asked us to undergo *Satyagraha*. We returned to Rajkote. On the 10th instant a police officer came to my place and communicated to me that I must leave Rajkot Civil Station under the Bombay Government's order. I was feverish and told the officer that as I had already informed the Agent, I was not going to obey the order; however if he had got a judicial warrant I would see as to what I should do. The officer, having said that he had no warrant with him, I told him if he wanted me to remove forcibly. Of course, I was ready for it, but that too after my health permitted. On the 11th the Chief Medical Officer and the Superintendent of Police came to me; and though the medical officers said that my chest was weak, he opined that I could be removed. Then a party of police officers came to my house, and asked me to remove myself. I again said that I was not going to do so, unless they wanted to take me away forcibly. They took me to the station and on the station they asked me to buy my ticket. I refused to do so. With a police escort they took me up to Viramgam and instructed me not to reenter the Agency Arrea till further orders. No warrant or copy of the order was given to me. As soon as I feel better I will undergo Satyagraha; my colleague, Mr. Manilal, will also do the same. As Kathiawad has not non-co-operated, if we are legally advised, we may take legal steps against all these illegal actions.

A party of the King's Own Scottish Borderers has left Agra for Tundla as the railway strikers there were becoming troublesome.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

SESSION CLOSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

The current session of the Madras Legislative Council terminated to-day after five days' sitting, the special feature of the session being that it was almost exclusively devoted to legislative business. To-day the House by an overwhelming majority of fiftythree against thirteen votes rejected the motion for introducing to amend the Bill on Madras Proprietary Estates Village Sercice Act, by which it was sought to provide an additional revenue by levying a cess in villages in Zemindari tracts for raising emoluments of village headmen in zamindari areas.

The Revenue Member then moved for introducing another bill to levy a cess in Zamindary villages, the object of which was to raise seventeen lakhs of rupees by the cess of one anna in the rupee towards increasing remuneration of village officers, for other purposes conected with administration of villages. This bill also caused a stout opposition from non-official benches, who urged that it was unfair to tax any further the already overtaxed *ryots* and wanted the Government to resort to other means, such as, loans for the purpose. Stress was also laid in the inquitableness of the local Government's contribution to the Imperial Government, Referring to this point, Sir Lionel Davidson referred to the correspondence that passed between the local Government and the Government of India, which did not hold out any hope of Madras contribution being reduced at least in the next official year. There was still time to send a deputation to the Viceroy, if the House so desired. The motion for introducing the Bill was thrown out by a large majority of votes, 54 voting against the Bill and only twelve for it.

AMENDMENT OF 2 ACTS.

The third bill that the Revenue Member moved to introduce was amending the bill on the Madras Proprietary Estate Villages Service Act of 1894 and Hereditary Village Official Act of 1895. It was pointed out by the Revenue Member, that in view of the organised attempt made by certain village officers to prevent collection of revenue by declining to do their duties or by suddenly resigning their offices, relying on their heriditary right to secure emoluments to one or other members of their family, it was found necessary to bring the present legislation to vest power in the District Collector to mismiss such officers, and to fill up vacancies by appointing suitable candidates, hereditary rights of defaulting officers ceasing thereon. The Bill was, after discussion, refrered to a select committee.

SNIPING IN FRONTIER.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

About noon on the 11th February, a gang of Mahsuds attacked a watering party, which was on its way to Double Hill Picquet (2 miles north of Kotkai) Seven Men, armed with knives, tried to rush the party under covering fire, but they only succeeded in taking two mules. The picquets at Double hill and Gana Kach, both held by the 91st punjabis having heard the firing, sent out parties to cutoff the Mahsuds' retreat. Their action was very successful as three enemy were killed and one was captured, one mule was recaptured, the other being shot. A man of the 91st Punjabis died of wounds on the same day. The relief for Double Hill picquet and the road protection troops were swiped. The 1/6th royal jat light infantry wounded one of the enemy, who is now in hospital at Kotkai. Our casualties were Nil.

MRS. NAIDU AT CALICUT,

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 14.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu paid a flying visit to Calicut on Sunday. Local Congressmen and their sympathisers gave her an enthusiastic reception at the station on arrival. Mrs. Naidu had a busy time during her short stay here. A large number of Hindu and Moplah leading men called on her and discussed various matters, especially affecting Malabar. In the afternoon, she met a number of ladies representing several communities, and impressed on them the absolute necessity of Calicut women seriously taking to the use of handspun and handwoven clothes. Afterwards she visited various centres organised by the local Congress workers for teaching spinning and weaving. Mrs. Naidu was particularly interested to see Moplah women at work on *charkha* and was much pleased with some of the work they had turned out. Hundreds of *charkhas* have been provided and many refugees, men and women are taught there spinning and weaving before being sent back to their homes.

Before bidding farewell to Calicut, en *route* to Trichur in the Cochin State, Mrs. Naidu, visited Mr. Andrews and discussed with him about the lines of work in Malabar in the immediate futures. It appears that both she and Mr. Andrews are of opinion that the work should be constructive and that the task of healing sores must be everyone's first and foremost endeavour for a long time to come.

Mr. Andrews, who arrived here the other day, left for Madras *en route* to Calcutta.

TRICHINOPOLY

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

Arrests and convictions for picketing are reported from Trichinopoly.

Literature and Art.

TUKARAM.

"The Life and Teaching of Tukaram." By the late J. Nelson Fraser and Rev. J. F. Edwards. (Published by the Christian Literature Society for India.)

The book under review had been planned by Mr. Fraser as a sequel to his "Poems of Tukaram", and some eighty pages may be regarded as coming from his pen. After his untimely death in 1918, the work was continued by Mr. Edwards.

Tukaram belongs to the Augustan Age of Marathi literature. The earlier poets were all Brahmins and though they wrote in Marathi boldly disregarding the usase of pompous pundits, they owed much t Sanskrit literature. It is during the golden age of Maratha history no less than of Marathi literature, ushered in by Shivaji, that the Marathas became a nation, as Mr. Ackworth says, from the Brahmin to the ryot; and Tukaram, whose times witnessed the first throbbings of the national sense in Maharashtra, is truly a poet of the people. He may have known a little Sanskrit, but his poetry does not bear the stamp of erudition. In its divine afflatus it is more akin to the ballads of rhapsodists than the polished numbers of Raghunath Pundit or Moropant, with this difference that while the ballads deal with mundane affairs, and appeal to the patriotism of the Marathas, the theme of Tukaram is the eternal theme of God, of creation of life beyond life and all that mysticism in which the Eastern mind loves to revel.

But the book under review is concerned not so much with Tukaram, the poet, though the authors show a true literary instinct in judging his poetry, as with Tukaram the text of Prarthana Samajists, the greatest representative of the *Bhakti* or devotional sect among the Hindus, and Tukaram the social and religious reformer. This is not the place to answer the many issues raised in the book. If the Prarthana Samajists had not raised Tukaram to the pedestal of Christ, the author would not have cared to institute a comparison, absurd on the race of it, between the Hindu devotee whose all-engrossing if not sole concern in life was to sing to the glory of God, oblivious of the world and its evil ways, and Jesus, the prophet of an oppressed people and the founder of a religion which outwardly at any rate is professed by millions.

Tukaram has been depicted as a social reformer. So he was in common with all saint-poets of Maharashtra, in the sense that he raised his voice against the caste-system which is a parody of the Vedic social order, and declared that God knew no castes, neither did he know touchables and untouchables. And yet, in his own day, untouchables were not allowed to enter the sacred shrine of Vithoba at Pandharpur! He did not succeed in breaking the caste system, but we cannot, on the other hand, admit the claim of the author that Christianity has acted as a solvent on the rigidity of the caste system. Hindu converts to Christianity observe caste.

We can appreciate the difficulty of the author, the while we say he has failed to do justice to "Tukaram's religion." Tukaram was just a devout Hindu. The Hindus are not the people of a book and they do not trace their religion from any Prophet. It is the native growth of the spiritual yearnings of the early Aryan settlers in this country. It is a mistake to suppose that caste, or untouchability or ritual or idolatry, whatever they means, are its essential attributes. It is wide enough to embrace all save the agnostics. A Hindu must believe in Karma, which means that one suffers for one's actions in the past life and as one sows in this life so one shall reap in the future. Surely this is not pre-destination. Like Islam, Hinduism makes action the sole criterion, and the Hindu, tolerant on account of his very religion, laughs good-humouredly at the pretension of not a few Christians that only those who acknowledge Christ as the Master can get salvation. Judged by this light is not Tukaram's religion or *Bhakti* (devotion), quite adequate for our spiritual needs?

AN INDIAN POET.

"Asoka and Other Poems." By Nanikram Vasanmal Thadani.

Mr. Thadani is one of those younger Nationalist poets of modern India whose love for his country, whose deep sense of admiration for her glorious past break out through charming verse. In "Asoka and Other Poems" Mr. Thadani has only continued the interpretation of a philosophy with which one is familiar in his earlier poems like "Krishna's flute" and "Raj-Rishi." One wishes, however, that our poet would specialise in the writing of shorter poems, the lyrical charm of which at once attracts and arrests attention, than fall a pray to the noble but rather difficult ambition of composing long epics, in which the faults of his style are but too apparent. We wonder if his Asoka would find a greater number of readers than his smaller performances like "India", "The Blind Minstrel" or the essay in pleasant rhythm, the poem "Dreams and Deeds." In the longer poems the thought is sometimes far too hackneyed, the style far too stunted, to produce any desire for further reading. In the shorter, the lyrical genius of Mr. Thadani is at its best. It is no wonder that English reviewers of Mr. Thadani's earlier efforts have found that he had "an easy command of rapid, rhetorical diction." Of course, sometimes his verse lacks originality and the poverty of his thought is astonishing. But who can deny the charm and the delightful simplicity of a passage like this?

> "Play, minstrel, play upon thy flute;
> Play gentle minstrel, play upon thy flute.
> Why dost thou wait
> And hesitate
> So long and late, O minstrel to-night?
> The guests will depart,
> And know not thy art—
> The time is short, O minstrel to-night.
> So minstrel, play upon thy flute
> Play, minstrel play upon they flute."

It is in the smaller poems, too, that Mr. Thadani's poetical fancy appears to find its fullest expression. He is at once eloquent and impressive. "Radha and Krishna" is an effort worth mention even in a necessarily small review of Mr. Thadani's latest work. The grief stricken Radha laments:—

> "How can I hear, nor love him more and more,
> Though death should be my doom?
> When in the night,
> I hear a stranger echo at the door.
> My heart doth leap within me, and a light
> In mystic radiance breaks upon my sight.
> But then a pause—'It is not he' I cry;
> And shattered is my vision of delight.
> And in the morn again my sleepless eye
> Darkens and droops: 'Shall I behold him ere I die?'"

One feels convinced that our poet is evolving, that he has not reached the climax of his poetical effort. If as another English reviewer put it—and one is surprised at the spontaneous welcome which our modern Indian poets writing in English receive at the hands of reviewers in England—Mr. Thadani's shorter poems indicate "the multifarious moods and multitude of interests of modern Indians", to us in India they indicate a welcome desire to interpret to the West or rather to the English-speaking people all the world over, the deep religious devotion which we feel for our Motherland. To us the poet's invocation to India is full of a meaning denied to his Western readers.

> "Awake O mother, and silence the ruthless and terrible rage
> Of the world-shaking tumult, with thy voice in celestial music,
> Rolling over the sea and shore and calling the nations to peace."

PARSIS AND POLITICS

"Parsis and Politics." By S. H. Jahabwalla, B.A. Printed at the Pathak Press, Bombay.

Much has been said and written by Parsi politicians and the Parsi Press with regard to the present political activities of Parsis in the field of politics. But nobody has, yet, distinctly suggested the true and commendable course to which the Parsis should resort in the interests of the country which they have adopted as their own. Mr. Jahabwalla tries to point out in this booklet that it does not behove the present-day Parsis to stand aloof from the political campaign for freedom which is being carried on by veteran Indian politicians with whom Dadabhai and Pherozeshah Mehta rubbed shoulders. He reminds his co-religionists that it was a Parsi who first inspired his countrymen to carry on the battle for freedom. That Parsi was no other than Dadabhai Naoroji. The author, while appreciating the services of Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta to the country, strikes a commendable note that the present-day Parsis should not entertain a false belief in their mind that these two patriots by their faithful and conscientious work have gracefully fulfilled the debt of the Parsi community to the country. "What have we (Parsis) done", says the author, "for ourselves? How do we account for that? How are we going to fulfil the debt on account of our existence in this country? Have we devoted a thought to the solution of that question?" The Parsis of to-day have not merely to watch the political conflict, but if they at all want to keep alive the yeoman services rendered ungrudgingly by the Parsi patriots of the type of Dadabhai and Pherozeshah, they should, in all earnestness, follow in their worthy footsteps.

"SAMANVAYA."

This is a new Hindi monthly magazine published in Calcutta, and devoted to the propagation of the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Swami Vivekananda and of Vedanta philosophy in general. Its mission is declared to be the same as that of the "Prabudha Bharata" and the "Brahmavadin", the English and Bengali journals, published by members of the well-known Ramakrishna Mission. The Hindi-knowing public are sure to appreciate the advent of this neatly got-up journal devoted to religion and philosophy. It is published at 28, College Street Market, Calcutta.

HOW TO LEARN HINDI.

"How to learn Hindi." By Pandit Satyavrata Sidhantalankar of the Gurukula University, Hardwar. Published by the Secretary, Arya Samaj, Basavagudi, Bangalore. Price Re. 1.

Of guides to Hindi language there are several in the field, but the present one, in our opinion, will bear comparison with the best that have so far been published. The method of treatment chosen is carefully simplified and will be found to be most helpful to those who have some acquaintance with English grammar. Any one mastering the easily set-out two score lessons in the book may be confident of being able to express himself clearly and correctly in a language which every patriotic Indian ought to make it a point of knowing. We congratulate Pandit Satyavrata on placing this most helpful guide in the hands of the non-Hindi knowing public.

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